CITY OF TORONTO

•

125th ANNIVERSARY

•

ROYAL VISIT

1959

MUNICIPAL HANDBOOK

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CITY OF TORONTO

1959

Municipal Handbook

COMPILED BY

C. EDGAR NORRIS

CITY CLERK

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1959

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FOREWORD

This Municipal Handbook is compiled annually under the direction of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to furnish the citizens of Toronto, and others, with official information relative to the administration of the City. It is presented in the hope that its perusal may stimulate and encourage the citizens generally to take a greater interest in the communal life of their City and in good municipal government, which, in the last analysis, is the basis of sound democratic government.

For the convenience of readers a municipal directory containing the names of members of Council, committees, boards and commissions, heads of departments, Metropolitan Council and committees, etc., has been included on coloured paper at the back of the handbook.

A compilation of statistics on Toronto has been included on pages 248 to 259. Information pertaining to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto may be found on pages 211 to 222 and 297 to 302.

C. EDGAR NORRIS,
City Clerk.

Toronto, May 1, 1959.

A MESSAGE OF WELCOME
to
HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY

Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada and other realms and territories; head of the Commonwealth; Defender of the Faith.

On behalf of the citizens of Toronto, it is my great pleasure and privilege to welcome Your Majesty and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of your visit to this city on June 29th and 30th, 1959.

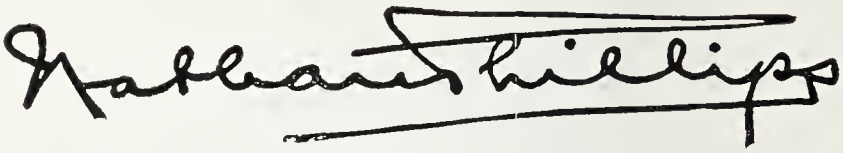
For us, this is indeed a most felicitous event. We deeply appreciate the honour thus conferred upon us and the special opportunity it brings for establishing a more personal bond with your gracious self and your distinguished husband. We sincerely hope that for both of you this visit will prove to be an enjoyable and rewarding experience.

The year 1959 is especially significant in the history of Toronto. It marks the city's 125th Anniversary. With the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, it brings the opening of the city's port to world shipping. That the Royal Visit should coincide with these events is indeed fortunate.

The warm reception accorded to Your Majesty and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh during your visit in 1951, as well as on this present occasion, should be memorable evidence of the devoted and affectionate regard in which you are held by the citizens of this city. May it please you to return again soon!

Meantime, we join with all citizens throughout our nation and the Commonwealth in fervent wishes for your continued good health and happiness.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



Mayor of Toronto.

The portrait of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was taken in the White Drawing-Room, Buckingham Palace, by Canadian photographer, Donald McKague. A colour fabric background was used. Details of Her Majesty's dress and decorations are as follows: gown of pale pink satin, with full skirt, lace in a deeper shade of pink is appliqued on to the bodice, the front of the skirt and around the deep hemline. The tiara is interlaced circles of diamonds with drop pearls. It is of Russian origin, a gift from the Grand Duchess Vladimir to Queen Alexandra. Pearl and diamond festoon necklace, pearl earrings and diamond bracelet. Blue Garter ribbon and diamond Garter Star. Family Orders — miniatures surrounded by diamonds of: King George V — suspended from a pale blue bow; King George VI — suspended from a pale pink bow.

The Duke is wearing the uniform of the Royal Canadian Regiment, with the rank of Honorary Colonel-in-Chief. On the Garter Sash, with Star, is the badge of the Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire.

TORONTO

"Industry — Intelligence — Integrity"

ARMS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

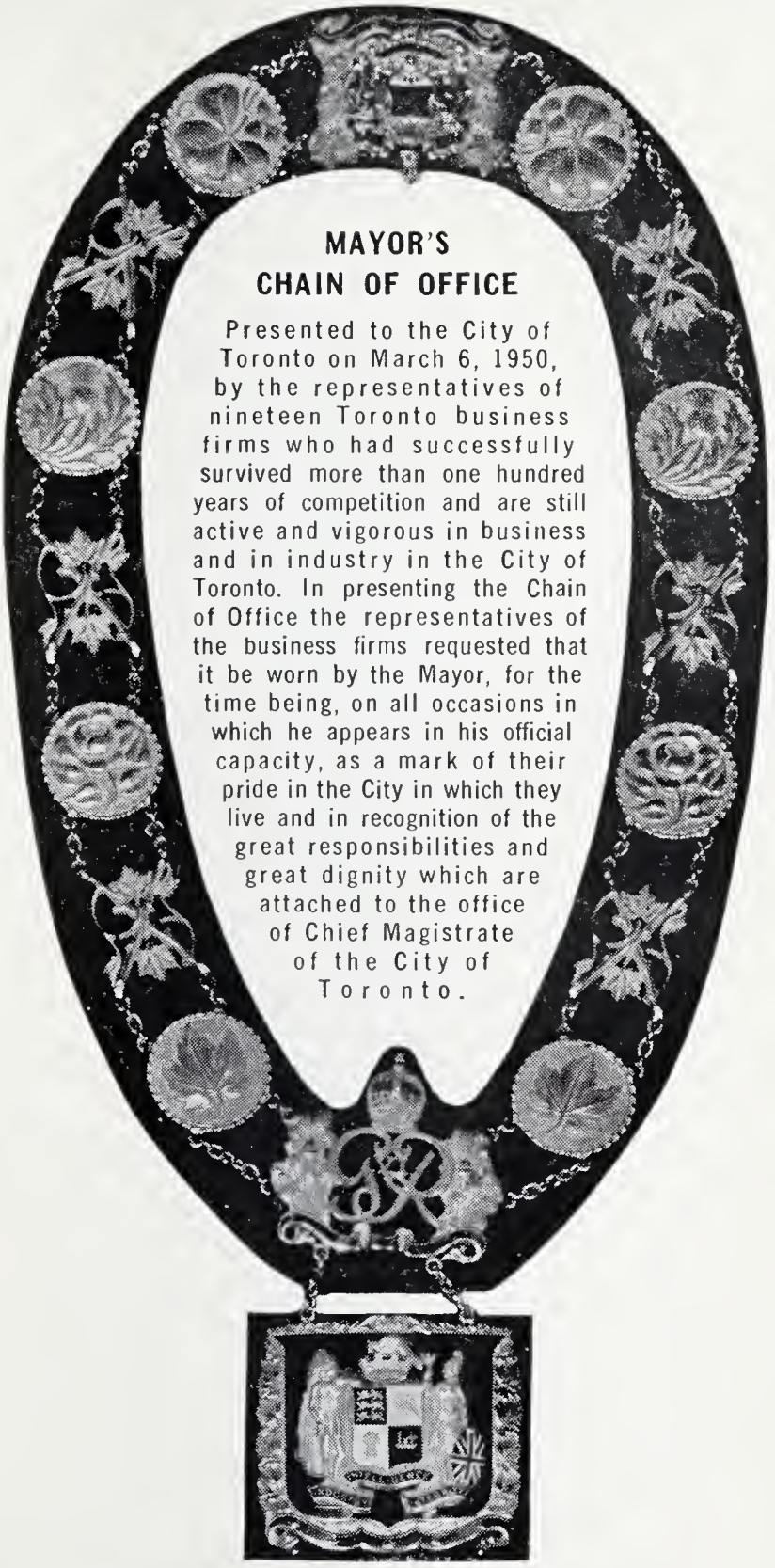
Heraldically Described

SHIELD — Quarterly of four. 1. Gules, three Lions passant gardant in pale, Or. 2. Or, a Beaver, proper. 3. Argent, a garb, proper. 4. Azure, a Steamboat, Or.

CREST — On a Mural Crown, Or; a Beaver, proper.

SUPPORTERS — Dexter, a North American Indian, habited and armed; in the belt a scalping knife; in the right hand a tomahawk, the left arm leaning on a bow; all proper. Sinister, Britannia helmed and cuirassed; the right hand supporting a trident, the left hand resting on a shield bearing the crosses of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew combined, all proper.

MOTTO — Industry, Intelligence, Integrity.



MAYOR'S CHAIN OF OFFICE

Presented to the City of Toronto on March 6, 1950, by the representatives of nineteen Toronto business firms who had successfully survived more than one hundred years of competition and are still active and vigorous in business and in industry in the City of Toronto. In presenting the Chain of Office the representatives of the business firms requested that it be worn by the Mayor, for the time being, on all occasions in which he appears in his official capacity, as a mark of their pride in the City in which they live and in recognition of the great responsibilities and great dignity which are attached to the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto.

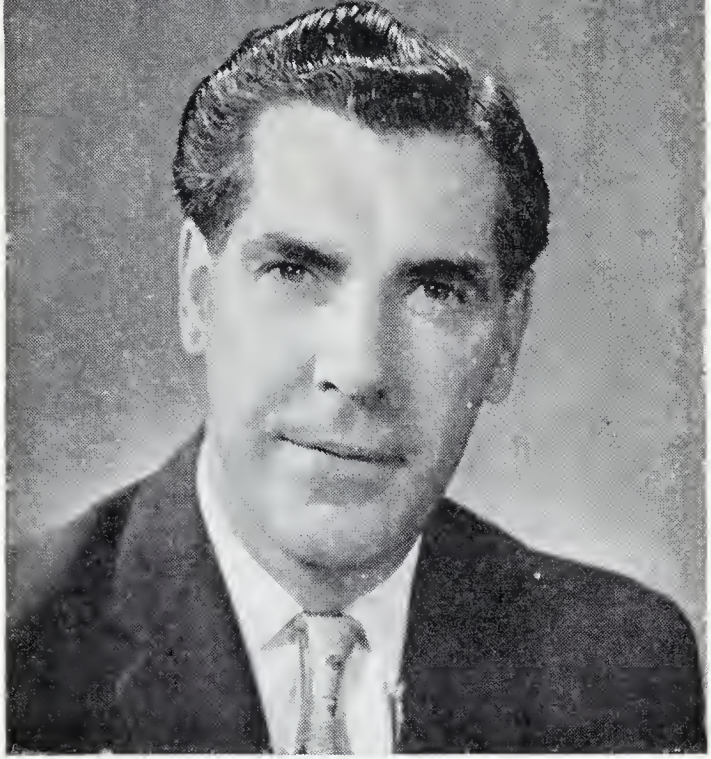
THE MAYOR OF TORONTO
NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.

Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., son of Mary and the late Jacob Joseph Phillips, of Cornwall, Ontario, was born in Brockville, Ontario, on November 7th, 1892. His maternal and paternal grandparents immigrated to Canada almost a century ago, the former settling in the County of Glengarry, where the Mayor's mother was born, and the latter settling in Ottawa. He received his early education in the Cornwall Public School and Collegiate, and on his 16th birthday, he was articled as a student at law. In 1913, he graduated from Osgoode Hall as a Barrister-at-Law, and he has practised his profession in Toronto ever since. In 1929, he was created a King's Counsel. He was first elected to the Toronto City Council in 1924 as an Alderman for Ward 4, and served in that capacity for 28 consecutive years. In 1955 he was elected Mayor and re-elected in 1956. Again in the years 1957 and 1959 he was re-elected for two-year terms and is now serving his 5th year as Mayor and 33r year as a member of the Toronto City Council.

Mayor Phillips married Esther Lyons, daughter of the late Jacob H. and Amelia Lyons, in 1917, and they have two children, Madeline (Mrs. Arthur G. Brodey of Sarnia), and Howard A. Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto, and eight grandchildren. The latter are Michael Phillips Brodey, Jo-Ann Brodey, Gerald Lyons Brodey, John David Phillips, Linda Ruth Phillips, Jeffrey Mohr Phillips, James Grant Phillips and Lois Sandra Phillips.

MRS. JEAN D. NEWMAN, B.A.
President of the Council and Vice-Chairman,
Board of Control

WM. R. ALLEN, Controller



DONALD D. SUMMERVILLE, Controller

WILLIAM DENNISON, Controller

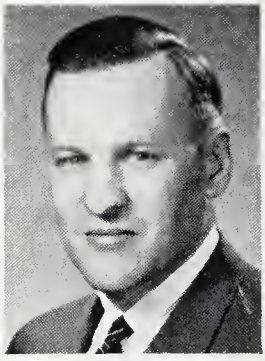
ALDERMEN

KENNETH WATERS
Ward 1

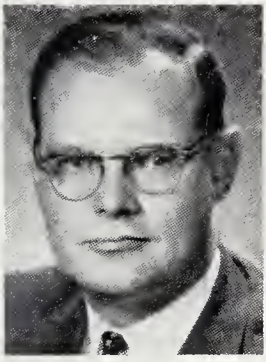
FRED BEAVIS
Ward 1

MRS. MAY BIRCHARD
Ward 2

MRS. MARGARET CAMPBELL
Ward 2



WILLIAM L. ARCHER
Ward 3



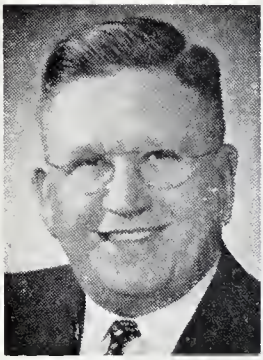
CHARLES TIDY
Ward 3

FRANCIS CHAMBERS, Q.C
Ward 4

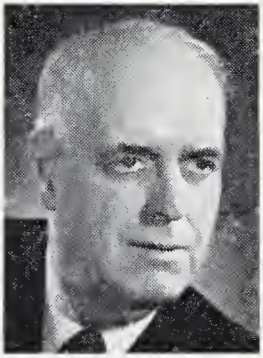
HERBERT ORLIFFE, Q.C.
Ward 4

PHILIP G. GIVENS
Ward 5

ALDERMEN



HAROLD MENZIES
Ward 5



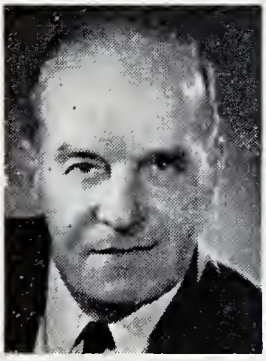
W. FRANK CLIFTON
Ward 6

MRS. MAY ROBINSON
Ward 6

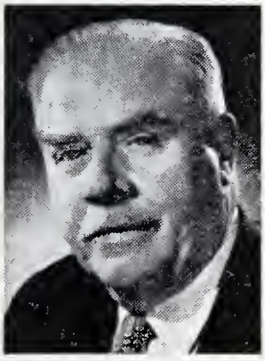
WM. C. DAVIDSON, Q.C.
Ward 7

MRS. MARY TEMPLE
Ward 7

ALEX HODGINS
Ward 8

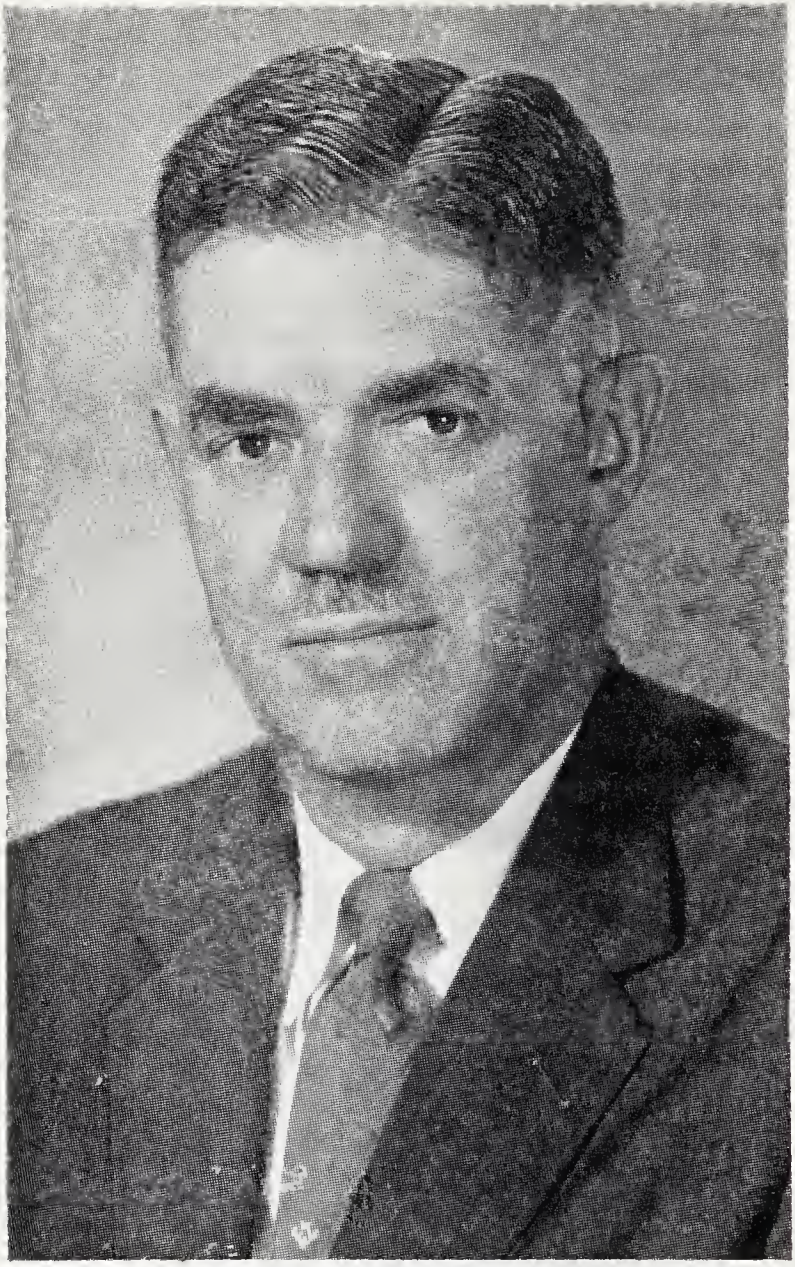


ALBERT G. CRANHAM
Ward 8



FRANK L. NASH, Q.C.
Ward 9

KENNETH OSTRANDER
Ward 9



C. EDGAR NORRIS
City Clerk

1959 — A BANNER YEAR FOR THE GREAT AND GROWING CITY OF TORONTO

Three outstanding events will give special lustre to the year 1959 in the pages of Toronto's history.

First, and especially dramatic, is the visit on June 29th and 30th of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. On this, their second appearance in Toronto, the Royal Couple re-establish in the minds and hearts of all citizens that sense of a personal tie with themselves and the entire Commonwealth. The honour thus conferred upon us will long be remembered.

Secondly, this year marks the city's 125th Anniversary. Although it will not be accompanied by elaborate celebrations, this record is significant because it emphasizes the city's enormous and varied development in a comparatively short span of time.

The third highlight of the year introduces a great advance in Toronto's industrial and commercial life. This is the transformation of the city into a world seaport via the newly completed St. Lawrence Seaway. Along the waterfront, docks and warehouses bustle with increased activity, their facilities enlarged to accommodate ocean-going vessels.

Along with these major events, other significant chapters in civic history are being written

this year. The new O'Keefe Centre is a noteworthy example. In this great theatre, now under construction, plays, musicals and other "performing arts" will be glorified by superb, ultra-modern surroundings and technical equipment. One of the finest buildings of its kind on the continent, it will add to the city's cultural stature.

Preliminary work on the Bloor Street Subway is also scheduled for this year. Thus Toronto, home of Canada's first subway, can anticipate having a vital crosstown transit link.

Similarly, first steps are being taken toward realizing Toronto's dream of a new city hall. Its futuristically bold and beautiful design, chosen from international competition, will dominate the Civic Centre now under construction.

Visitors, too, benefit by the city's march of progress. Noted as a mecca for tourists and convention delegates, Toronto offers fine hotel accommodation further expanded with the completion of the new $14,000,000 wing of the Royal York Hotel.

Capital of Ontario, and Canada's foremost industrial and commercial centre, Toronto boasts a strategic location that continues to attract business and industry to the city and its environs.

At the same time, existing business keeps expanding to serve a population that increases with astounding rapidity.

The story of this dynamic growth and progress is graphically told on every side in terms of soaring new office buildings, manufacturing plants, apartment buildings and mushrooming suburban homes. Improved traffic arteries and other public works are under way to meet similar pressing needs.

But Toronto's outward and upward thrust is not confined only to such physical signs. It is showing comparable development in things cultural, artistic, educational and recreational.

This, then, is the Toronto of 1959 — a city of which all its citizens have good reason to be increasingly proud!

Toronto After Dark

NEW CITY HALL AND CIVIC SQUARE

By E. R. Arthur

The Corporation of the City of Toronto has just seen the completion of an international competition for its new City Hall and Square. In many ways it was unique as a competition. It attracted five hundred and thirty architects from forty-two countries — indeed it would be difficult to name a country, from Ethiopia to Hong Kong, that was not represented. No international competition has attracted so many competitors. It was unique, too, in the size of the City Square which was part of the programme. Architectural historians have pointed out that the Square is the largest undertaken by any city in three generations.

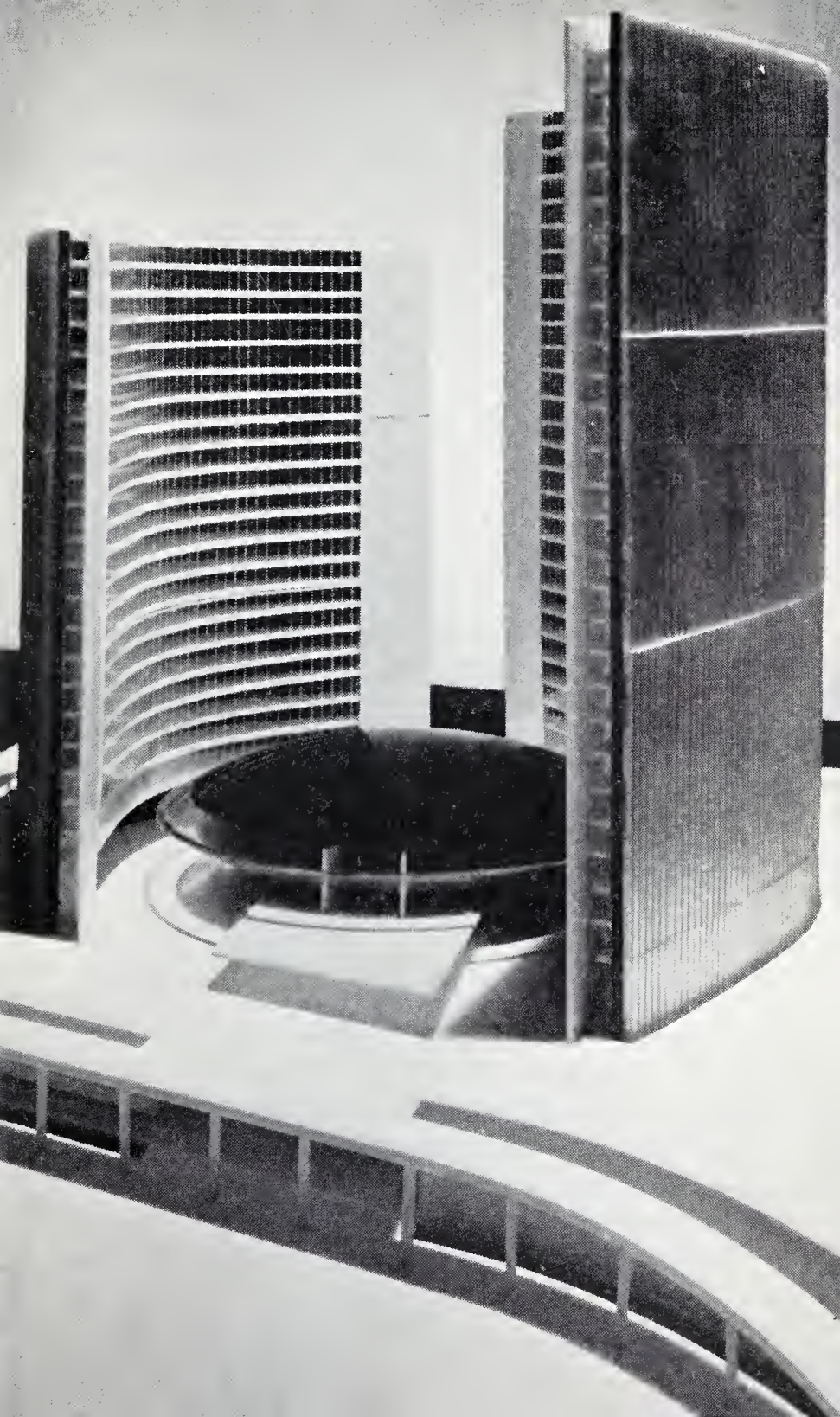
Toronto had outgrown its old building, a rugged but handsome structure built in 1899. Though past its usefulness as a city hall, it will be preserved and used for Metropolitan Police Department and Magistrates' Court purposes, and its west windows will overlook a beautiful tree-planted square and the new City Hall.

There are several kinds of competitions — some local and some national. Few in the world have been international. The competition in its broadest scope was Mayor Nathan Phillips' idea, and he stuck doggedly with it in spite of press and professional criticism. In the end, press and public were enthusiastic in their praise of

the winning solution and of the international competition as a technique for inspiring the best brains among the architects of the world. It did other things. It brought Toronto to the attention of the world, it gave a tremendous lift to the citizens of Toronto whose imagination and civic pride were fired in a way that had not been seen since its founding, and it brought home to hundreds of thousands the fact that the architect was as important in our society in Canada as he ever was in Europe at the height of the Renaissance. The writer will never forget the obvious enthusiasm of taxi drivers, elevator operators and subway travellers on the day when the winning design and the runners-up covered the pages of Toronto newspapers. It was truly an occasion of civic rejoicing.

The winning design was that of Mr. Viljo Rewell and some young associates of Helsinki. It has been called many things, mostly in praise by the architectural press, but the word "breath-taking" was used by the Mayor at his first meeting with the press. That is still a very appropriate word. Throughout history, the church and the town hall were the buildings that dominated the town. In medieval times, there was but one church. In modern Toronto, sometimes called the city of churches, we have many and all of equal physical stature. It is, therefore, appropriate that the building that houses

Toronto's Proposed New City Hall
Council Chamber Middle Centre



our democratic government at the municipal level should dominate the city. Commercial and industrial buildings — even the proudest of our financial institutions — will lie under the shadow of the City Hall. In the 18th century, the age of good manners in architecture, the town hall occupied just that position of dignity and importance and Toronto's City Hall, in a few years, will again occupy that proud position.

In viewing five hundred and thirty designs, the jury looked for three things: (1) public access; (2) council and government; and (3) well lit, well organized operating departments. One and two require some explanation. It is obviously important that the visitor or the taxpayer should be impressed when he enters the building. In the winning design, he enters a room of noble proportions, and is able to look up through three open floors to the convex underside of the Council Chamber. The visitor will see what would appear to be one of the most dramatic sights of any building of our century.

Not less important is the floor containing the Council Chamber. In the old City Hall, its location is undignified, even casual in its placing off a corridor. One could easily open the wrong door. Not so with Mr. Rewell's design. The Council Chamber is the focus of the entire floor, a jewel framed by the curved arms of the oper-

ating floors which rise above it. Public use of the old Council Chamber is negligible except on great occasions. It will not be so in the new chamber. Perhaps for half a century or more, people will come to see the room, and school children will be brought to see the centre of city government. That is what has happened in the City Hall at Stockholm in Sweden, and it will, inevitably, be so in Toronto. Seating is so arranged that the public may come and go without disturbing Council members, and the acoustics of the chamber are sure to be as perfect as science can make them.

The next few years will be exciting ones for the citizens of Toronto. They will see a great design which they know so well from model and pictures become real behind the scaffolds of the contractor. The competitors in forty-two countries will be equally interested, and the press which has done so well to this moment will surely keep them informed.

The international jury consisted of Sir Wm. Holford, London, England; C. E. Pratt, Vancouver, B.C.; Ernesto Rogers, Milan, Italy; Eero Saarinen, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, U.S.A.; Gordon Stephenson, Toronto, Ontario; E. R. Arthur, Professional Adviser to the Corporation and Chairman of the Jury; Matthew Lawson, City Planning Commissioner and Co-ordinator of the Competition.

CITY HALL BUSINESS HOURS

Monday to Friday — 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Offices are closed all day Saturday

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN TORONTO, 1959

(a)	New Year's Day	January 1
(a)	Good Friday	March 27
(a)	Easter Monday	March 30
(a)	Victoria Day and Queen's Birthday	May 18
(a)	Dominion Day	July 1
(b)	Civic Holiday	August 3
(a)	Labour Day	September 7
(a)	Thanksgiving Day	October 12
(a)	Remembrance Day	November 11
(a)	Christmas Day	December 25
(b)	Boxing Day	December 26

(a) Statutory holiday fixed by the Government of Canada.

(b) Public holiday proclaimed by the City Council.

Daylight Saving Time 1959

Commences at 2 a.m., Sunday, April 26th, and terminates at 2 a.m., Sunday, October 25th.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CALLS

Residents in Metropolitan Toronto may call **EM. 1-1111** for the following **Emergency Calls** —

FIRE, POLICE, AMBULANCE, CIVIL DEFENCE, HARBOUR POLICE (LIFE SAVING SERVICE)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

The Government of the City of Toronto, is vested in a Municipal Council under the provisions of the Municipal Act passed by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The Council is composed of the Mayor and four members of the Board of Control, elected by the voters at large, and eighteen Aldermen, elected from the nine wards into which the City is divided, two from each ward, making a total membership of 23.

Legislation enacted at the 1956 session of the Ontario Legislature provides that in the City of Toronto and the twelve area municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto, meetings of electors for the nomination of candidates for council and for any local board, any members of which are to be elected by ballot by the electors, shall be held in the year 1956 and in every second year thereafter on the second Monday preceding the first Monday in December, that election day shall be the first Monday in December and the polls shall be open between 10.00 o'clock a.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m. It also provides that before the first day of November during the year in which the election is to be held that a by-law shall be passed naming the place or places and time or times at which the nomination meeting or meetings shall be held and that the members of council and of such local boards

shall hold office for a two-year term and until their successors are elected and the new council or board is organized.

The Council, as a whole, is the legislative body of the Municipality and carries on its work through the Board of Control and the following Standing Committees, viz.: Committee on Public Works, Committee on Buildings and Development, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions, and Committee on Public Welfare, Fire and Legislation.

The Board of Control is the executive body of Council and, as such, is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates, the regulation and supervision of all matters relating to finances and expenditures, the administration of the Fire Department; the consideration and revision of all by-laws and agreements that may be authorized by the Council; the supervision and control of all books, documents, vouchers and securities belonging to the Corporation; the renting or leasing of any property belonging to the Corporation; the preparation of specifications, calling for tenders and the awarding of all contracts for works, materials and supplies required by the Corporation; the nomination to Council of heads of departments in case of a vacancy; the carrying on of public works authorized by Council and

the general administration of the affairs of the City, except as to the Department of Education which is under the control of the Board of Education elected by the voters biennially (similar to Council, two members elected from each of the nine wards in the City).

The Council, without a two-thirds vote, cannot reverse or vary the action of the Board of Control in respect to tenders, when the effect of such vote would be to increase the cost of the work, or, to award the contract to a tenderer other than the one to whom the Board has awarded it. The Municipal Act also provides that the Council shall not appropriate or expend any sum not provided for in the Estimates, or a supplementary Estimate approved and certified by the Board of Control without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Board of Control is vested with power to dismiss or suspend any Head of Department and forthwith report same to Council, and such official cannot be re-appointed or re-instated, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Heads of Departments, under the provision of a by-law, have full power to dismiss, suspend or demote any subordinate officer, clerk or employee.

All reports of Committees are submitted first to the Board of Control, and then transmitted by that body to the City Council together with

recommendations regarding any amendments c
the Board may deem advisable.

The Local Board of Health is a statutory boc
and not a Committee of Council. It derives i
authority under the provisions of the Publ
Health Act. By an amendment to the said A
in 1943 it is provided that, in a city having
population of 100,000 or over, according to th
enumeration of the assessors for the last pr
ceding year, the Council may by by-law provic
that the local board shall consist of the Mayo
the Medical Officer of Health and five reside
ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not b
members of the Council, who shall be appointe
annually by the Council at its first meeting i
every year.

Pursuant to the foregoing statutory authorit
City Council on January 10, 1944, passed By-la
No. 16064, which provides that the Local Boa
of Health of the City of Toronto shall consist
the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health an
five resident ratepayers, at least two of whor
shall not be members of the Council, who sha
be appointed annually by the Council at it
first meeting in every year. Three of the fiv
resident ratepayers appointed by the Cit
Council, this year, were elected representative
namely, Alderman Menzies, chairman; Alde
man Ostrander, and Alderman Tidy, the othe

two resident ratepayers appointed being Dr. E. A. Linell and Dr. C. C. Goldring.

The City Council, on December 10, 1945, on the recommendation of the Local Board of Health, approved of the establishment of a policy, that one of the five members to be appointed to the Local Board of Health by the City Council, shall be a nominee of the Academy of Medicine.

The function of the Board is to give direction to the enforcement of the provisions of the Public Health Act and regulations, and of all civic by-laws of health import.

INFORMATION RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

VOTERS' LISTS

The names of persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections are entered on either the Municipal Voters' List compiled in accordance with the Voters' List Act, 1951, as amended, or on the Resident Voters' List prepared according to the Act providing for the extension of the Municipal Franchise.

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Municipal Voters' List who is,

(a) of the full age of 21 years;
(b) a British Subject by birth or naturalization;
(c) not disqualified under the Municipal Act

or otherwise by law prohibited from voting, and

(d) rated or entitled to be rated for an amount of $400.00 on the last revised Assessment Roll of the City of Toronto, for land held in his or her own right as owner or tenant or who is the wife or husband of the person so rated or entitled to be rated for land as owner or tenant.

(To be rated as a tenant of a domestic establishment it is necessary to occupy two or more rooms in which the occupants usually sleep and prepare and serve meals.)

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Resident Voters' List who,

(a) is of the full age of 21 years on or before the 1st day of October in the year in which the Resident Voters' List is prepared;

(b) is a British Subject by birth or naturalization;

(c) has resided in the municipality for the last twelve months next preceding the 1st day of January of the year in which the Resident Voters' List is to be prepared;

(d) is not entitled to be entered on the Voters' List prepared under the Voters' List Act, 1951, and

(e) is not disqualified under any Act or otherwise prohibited by law from voting.

(Persons entered on the Resident's Voters' List are not entitled to vote for the Trustees to be elected to the School Boards.)

The City Clerk, pursuant to the Voters' List Act, causes to be inserted, once a week for three weeks in such daily newspapers published in the City as may be directed by the Judge, notice calling upon persons who are aware of errors or omissions in the Lists, or, of any change by reason of death or removal of any person named therein, or of any person who has acquired the necessary qualifications as a voter since the return of final revision of the Assessment Roll for any Ward, to give notice of the same. The notice in the newspapers names a time and place at which the Judge will hold a Court for revising the Lists for the whole city.

The notice given in the newspapers about the first of October in each year, as to the posting of the Voters' Lists by the City Clerk, is the citizen's last and final opportunity to have his name added to the Voters' List. Fourteen days are allowed in which to examine the List and, if the same is not correct, to enter an appeal to have same corrected in accordance with the facts. It is the paramount duty of citizens to see that their name is included in the Voters' List,

and also to exercise their municipal franchise on Election Day, as a means of furthering the good government of their particular municipality.

VOTING ON QUESTIONS AND BY-LAWS

The persons qualified to vote on a money by-law shall be those persons shown on the Voters' List as (1) owners; (2) tenants whose lease extends for the time for which the debt is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed by-law is payable, or for at least twenty-one years, and who have by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property, other than local improvement rates, provided they make and file with the City Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act, so stating; (3) the nominee of a corporation assessed upon the last revised roll as owner or lessee of property provided the said corporation, not later than the tenth day before the time appointed for taking the vote, files with the Clerk an appointment in writing of a person to vote as its nominee and on its behalf.

In a city divided into wards, a voter shall be entitled to vote on a money by-law in each ward in which he has prescribed qualification, but shall not be entitled to vote more than once on any other by-law or on any question submitted

to the electors, unless it is otherwise provided by the Act, by-law or other authority under which the vote is taken.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF CITY COUNCIL

Section 55 of The Municipal Act provides, in part, as follows:

(1) Every person shall be qualified to be elected a member of the council of a local municipality, who,—

(a) is a householder residing in the municipality, or is rated on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality for land held in his own right for an amount sufficient to entitle him to be entered on the voters' list and resides in or within five miles of the municipality or is the wife of a tenant householder and who resides in or within five miles of the municipality;

(b) is entered on the last revised voters' list as qualified to vote at municipal elections;

(c) is a British Subject and has taken the oath of allegience (Form 2A);

(d) is of the full age of twenty-one years, and

(e) is not disqualified under this or any other Act.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Any ratepayer entered on the last revised Assessment Roll as a Public School supporter for the City of Toronto or who is the husband or wife of a person assessed as actual owner or tenant of lands in the said City for an amount sufficient to entitle him or her to vote at municipal elections who is a British Subject and who resides in the municipality or within five miles of its boundaries and who is of the full age of twenty-one years and not disqualified may be elected a trustee of the Board of Education.

The Public School Act provides that for every ward into which an urban municipality is divided there shall be two trustees.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES — BOARD OF EDUCATION

Every person named in the last revised voters' list as being entitled to vote at municipal elections shall be entitled to vote at the election for trustees, Board of Education for the City of Toronto, excepting persons who are assessed as supporters of separate schools and persons who are entered on such voters' list by reason of being the wife or husband of a person assessed as a supporter of separate schools.

In Toronto, the several meetings for the nomination of candidates for trustees, Board of Education, are held in each of the nine respective wards in the City at the same time and place as the meeting for the nomination of municipal candidates for the office of Alderman, and the elections are conducted in the same manner and at the same time as municipal elections.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RETURNS

Result of Voting, December 1, 1958

FOR MAYOR

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidate Elected)

Nathan Phillips	**53,834**
Ford G. Brand	30,687
F. Joseph Cornish	17,031

FOR CONTROLLERS

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidates Elected)

Jean D. Newman	**59,393**
William R. Allen	**52,581**
Donald D. Summerville	**49,640**
William Dennison	**33,810**
Leslie H. Saunders	33,541
Roy E. Belyea	27,076
Ross D. Parry	25,270
James Karfilis	10,942
Harry Bradley	10,510
Ross Dowson	4,466
George Rolland	3,751

FOR ALDERMEN

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidates Elected)

Ward No. 1

Kenneth G. Waters	**7,097**
Fred Beavis	**5,596**
William Lang	3,811
Peter R. Metheus	560
Joe Rosenblatt	423

Ward No. 2

May Birchard	**3,304**
Margaret Campbell	**3,173**
Michael B. Grayson	2,584
Stanley J. Price	2,562
H. Douglas Shaw	1,136
George A. Taylor	925
Charles Massey Edwards	853
Hugh Dowson	518

Ward No. 3

William L. Archer	**3,301**
Charles Tidy	**2,601**
John A. MacVicar	1,980
Gordon S. Peck	1,480
Richard W. James	1,288
Ralph Norman Meakes	576
Jas. W. Sanderson	308

Ward No. 4

Herbert Orliffe	**4,258**
Francis Henry Chambers	**3,603**
David Rotenberg	2,659
Albert Carl Finkelstein	793
Frank Mark	783
Dorothy Cureatz	544

Ward No. 5

Philip G. Givens	**4,874**
Harold Menzies	**3,868**
Lewis S. Lockhard	2,087
Joseph Piccininni	1,273
Peter D'Agostino	1,077
Ben Nobleman	829
Paul Pauk	797
Anthony A. Fascioni	476
John J. Anture	468
John A. Mracek	448

Ward No. 6

E. May Robinson	**8,595**
W. Frank Clifton	**8,155**
George Jackson	2,116
Pauline Miles	1,968
William Stevens	1,577
Ken Sutherland	1,545

Ward No. 7

Mary Temple	**4,347**
William C. Davidson	**4,231**
Thomas G. Wilson	3,019
John O'Shea	1,845
William Otis	477

Ward No. 8

Albert G. Cranham	**9,072**
Alex Hodgins	**6,962**
Chris Stavro	5,182
Stanley Arthur Baker	2,635
Edward V. Cox	2,399
John Square	851

Ward No. 9

Frank L. Nash (Acclamation)
Kenneth M. Ostrander (Acclamation)

BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTIONS

Result of Voting, December 1, 1958

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidates Elected)

Ward No. 1

Oscar T. Sigsworth (Acclamation)
William R. Stainsby (Acclamation)

Ward No. 2

Robin S. Harris	**4,961**
Evaleen Barker	**3,733**
Hudson J. Stowe	2,115
Howard Smith	1,356

Municipal Elections — *continued*

Ward No. 3

Edward M. Davidson (Acclamation)

J. Isabel Ross ,Acclamation)

Ward No. 4

J. Sydney Midanik	**3,963**
Keele S. Gregory	**2,798**
Philip J. Ambrose	2,403
Anna Pashka	1,028

Ward No. 5

Lloyd White	**2,616**
H. L. McKinstry	**2,382**
Janet McMurray	2,209
Douglas Rudyard Annett	1,962
Ernest Jones	1,687
Thomas L. Guy	1,043
Michael Kaschuk	960

Ward No. 6

Irene McBrien (Acclamation)

William C. Dymond (Acclamation)

Ward No. 7

John V. Mills (Acclamation)

Hazel C. MacDonald (Acclamation)

Ward No. 8

Thomas Alfred Wardle	**7,778**
Myrtle A. Down	**4,902**
Mahlon F. Beach	4,604
John F. Keane	3,246
Doris M. Archer	2,020

Ward No. 9

Margaret E. Perney (Acclamation)
Roy C. Sharp (Acclamation)

MUNICIPAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Number entered on 1959 Voters' List

Owners	152,448
Tenants and Municipal Franchise Voters	185,097
Total Number Names on Voters' List	337,545

Percentage and Number of Electors Voting

Year	Per cent.	No.
1950	46.55%	176,255
1951	46.79%	177,371
1952	42.89%	160,508
1953	35.11%	127,881
1954	30.24%	106,230
1955	35.45%	122,087
1956	31.31%	104,721
1957	29.6%	98,308
1959	31.3%	105,601

PERCENTAGE OF ELECTORS VOTING BY WARDS

Ward	1957	1959
	%	%
1	29	29.4
2	28	30.8
3	24.5	27.8
4	24.4	27.1
5	25.6	30.9
6	28.1	27.2
7	30.6	31.7
8	31.1	33.4
9	40.4	40.4
	29.6%	31.3%

VOTING ON QUESTION

Question re Extension of Franchise

Are you in favour of extending the right to vote at municipal elections for members of council to all persons of the full age of twenty-one years who are British Subjects and who have resided in the municipality for at least

one year in accordance with The Municipal Franchise Extension Act, 1958?

Yes	59,799
No	22,408

MAYORS OF TORONTO

Note: From 1834 to 1858 and from 1867 to 1873, inclusive, the Mayor was chosen by Council from among its membership; and from 1859 to 1866, inclusive, and from 1874 onward, the Mayor was elected by general vote.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1834 William Lyon Mackenzie.
1835 Robert Baldwin Sullivan.
1836 Thomas D. Morrison.
1837 George Gurnett.
1838-1840 John Powell.
1841 George Munro.
1842-1844 Hon. Henry Sherwood.
1845-1847 William Henry Boulton.
1848-1850 George Gurnett.
1851-1853 John George Bowes.
1854 Joshua George Beard.
John Beverly Robinson, President.
1855 George William Allan.
1856 John Beverly Robinson.
1857 John Hutchinson.
1858 William Henry Boulton.
David Breckenridge Read.

Mayors of Toronto — *continued*

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1859 Adam Wilson.
1860 Adam Wilson.
John Carr, President.
1861-1863 John George Bowes.
1864-1866 Francis H. Medcalf.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1867-1868 James E. Smith.
1869 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
1870 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
D'Arcy Boulton, President.
1871-1872 Joseph Sheard.
1873 Alexander Manning.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1874 Francis H. Medcalf.
1875 Francis H. Medcalf.
John Baxter, President.
1876 Angus Morrison.
1877 Angus Morrison.
Patrick G. Close, President.
1878 Angus Morrison.
1879-1880 James Beaty, Jr.
1881-1882 William Barclay McMurrich.
1883-1884 Arthur Radcliffe Boswell.
1885 Alexander Manning.
1886-1887 William Holmes Howland.
1888 Edward Frederick Clarke.

1889 { Edward Frederick Clarke.
John McMillan, President.

1890-1891 Edward Frederick Clarke.

1892-1893 Robert John Fleming.

1894 Warring Kennedy.

1895 { Warring Kennedy.
John Shaw, President.

1896 Robert John Fleming.

1897 { Robert John Fleming.
John Shaw.

1898-1899 John Shaw.

1900 Ernest Albert Macdonald.

1901-1902 Oliver A. Howland.

1903-1905 Thomas Urquhart.

1906-1907 Emerson Coatsworth.

1908 Joseph Oliver.

1909 { Joseph Oliver.
John J. Ward, President.

1910 { George Reginald Geary.
John J. Ward, President.

1911 { George Reginald Geary.
Francis S. Spence, President.

1912 { George Reginald Geary.
*Horatio C. Hocken.
Thomas L. Church, President.

*Appointed Mayor October 21, 1912, vice G. R. Geary, resigned.

Mayors of Toronto — *continued*

1913-1914 Horatio C. Hocken.

1915-1921 Thomas Langton Church.

1922-23 Charles Alfred Maguire.

1924 William W. Hiltz.

1925-1927 Thomas Foster.

1928 Samuel McBride.
Joseph Gibbons, President.

1929 Samuel McBride.

1930 Bert S. Wemp.

1931-1934 William J. Stewart.
J. George Ramsden, President (1934).

1935 James Simpson.
Samuel McBride, President.

1936 Samuel McBride.
*William D. Robbins, President.

*Appointed Mayor November 14, 1936, vice Samuel McBride, deceased.

1937 William D. Robbins.
Ralph C. Day, President.

1938-1940 Ralph C. Day.
Wm. J. Wadsworth, President (1938).

1941-1944 Fred J. Conboy.
Lewis Duncan, President (1943).
Robert H. Saunders, President (1944).

1945-1948	Robert H. Saunders. David A. Balfour, President (1945). *Hiram E. McCallum, President (1946-1948). †Nathan Phillips, (1948).

*Appointed Mayor February 23, 1948, vice Robert H. Saunders, resigned.

†Appointed President March 9, 1948, vice Hiram E. McCallum, appointed Mayor.

1949-1951	Hiram E. McCallum. John M. Innes, President.
1952-1954	Allan A. Lamport. *Leslie H. Saunders, President. †Ford G. Brand, President.

*Appointed Mayor June 28, 1954, vice Allan A. Lamport, resigned.

†Appointed President June 28, 1954, vice Leslie H. Saunders, appointed Mayor.

1955-1959	Nathan Phillips, Q.C. Ford G. Brand, President (1955-1956). Mrs. Jean D. Newman, B.A., President (1957-1959).

SERVICE RECORD
OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

William R. Allen —
Alderman, Ward 1, 1950-1955 (incl).
Controller, 1956-1959 (incl.).

William L. Archer —
Alderman, Ward 3, 1959.

Fred Beavis —
Alderman, Ward 1, 1957-1959 (incl.).

May Birchard (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 2, 1946, 1957-1959 (incl.).

Margaret Campbell (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 2, 1959.

Francis Chambers, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 4, 1951-1953, 1956-1959 (incl.).

W. Frank Clifton —
Alderman, Ward 6, 1947-1949, 1953-1959 (incl.).

Albert G. Cranham —
Alderman, Ward 8, 1956-1959 (incl.).

William C. Davidson, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 7, 1926, 1942, *1948, 1950-1959 (incl.).
*Effective March 1, vice Edward C. Roelofson, resigned.

William Dennison —
Alderman, Ward 2, 1941, 1943, 1953-1958 (incl.).
Controller, 1959.

Philip G. Givens —
Alderman, Ward 5, 1952-1959 (incl.).

Alex. Hodgins —
Alderman, Ward 8, 1951-1955 (incl.), 1959.

Harold Menzies —
Alderman, Ward 5, 1956-1959 (incl.).

Frank L. Nash, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 9, 1949-1951, 1956-1959 (incl.).

Jean D. Newman, B.A. (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 9, 1955-1956 (incl.).
Controller, 1957-1959 (incl.).

Herbert Orliffe, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 4, 1954-1959 (incl.).

Kenneth Ostrander —
Alderman, Ward 9, 1957-1959 (incl.).

Nathan Phillips, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 4, 1924-1951 (incl.).
Mayor, 1955-1959 (incl.).

May Robinson (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 6, 1952-1959 (incl.).

Donald D. Summerville —
Alderman, Ward 8, 1955-1958 (incl).
Controller, 1959.

Mary Temple (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 7, 1959.

Charles Tidy —
Alderman, Ward 3, 1959.

Kenneth G. Waters —
Alderman, Ward 1, 1953-1959 (incl.).

POPULATION — AS RETURNED BY METROPOLITAN ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONER

1834	**Act of Incorporation March 6, 1834.**	**9,254**
1934	**Centennial Year**	**629,285**

POPULATION — LAST TEN YEARS

1949	673,104
1950	667,487
1951	653,499
	(1951 Dominion Census 675,754)
1952	667,364
1953	665,502
1954	682,415
1955	681,857
1956	643,791
	(1956 Dominion Census 667,706)
1957	658,250
1958	658,420

POPULATION, 1958 — BY WARDS

Ward 1	71,758
Ward 2	62,549
Ward 3	40,980
Ward 4	65,859
Ward 5	90,196
Ward 6	120,926
Ward 7	51,788
Ward 8	82,926
Ward 9	71,438

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Seat of Government — Ottawa

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:
His Excellency The Right Honourable
Vincent Massey, C.H.

Prime Minister and President of the Queen's
Privy Council for Canada:
The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker,
P.C., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Q.C.

Members of the Senate Residing in or near Toronto

(Listed according to Seniority)

The Honourable Salter A. Hayden, Q.C.,
140 Heath Street West.
The Honourable William R. Davies,
5 Hawthorne Gardens.
The Honourable G. Peter Campbell, Q.C.,
39 Deer Park Crescent.
The Honourable Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C.,
35 Inglewood Drive.
The Honourable Allan L. Woodrow,
240 Oriole Parkway.
The Honourable David A. Croll, Q.C.,
1603 Bathurst Street.
The Honourable Thomas D'Arcy Leonard,
10 Meredith Crescent.
The Honourable Wm. R. Brunt,
11 Hilltop Road.
The Honourable Joseph A. Sullivan,
11 Mason Boulevard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA

Toronto and District Members

Broadview —	Hon. George Harris Hees.
Danforth —	Robert Hardy Small.
Davenport —	M. Douglas Morton.
Eglinton —	Hon. Donald Methuen Fleming, Q.C.
Greenwood —	Hon. J. M. Macdonnell.
High Park —	John W. Kucherepa, M.D.
Parkdale —	Arthur Maloney.
Rosedale —	David J. Walker.
St. Paul's —	Hon. D. Rolland Michener, Q.C.
Spadina —	Charles E. Rea.
Trinity —	Paul T. Hellyer.
York East —	Robert Henry McGregor.
York North —	C. A. Cathers.
York South —	William G. Beech.
York West —	John B. Hamilton, Q.C.
York Centre —	F. C. Stinson.
York-Humber —	Margaret Aitken.
York-Scarborough —	Frank C. McGee.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Executive Council

Lieutenant-Governor — The Honourable John Keiller Mackay, D.S.O., V.D., LL.D.

Prime Minister and President of the Council — Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

Provincial Treasurer — Hon. James N. Allan.

Minister of Highways — Hon. Frederick M. Cass, Q.C.

Attorney-General — Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Municipal Affairs — Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C., LL.B.

Minister of Labour — Hon. Charles Daley.

Provincial Secretary, Registrar — Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.D.

Minister of Public Welfare — Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Public Works — Hon. Ray Connell.

Minister of Travel and Publicity — Hon. Bryan L. Cathcart.

Minister of Lands and Forests — Hon. J. W. Spooner.

Minister of Health — Hon. Matthew B. Dymond, M.D.

Minister of Reform Institutions — Hon. George C. Wardrope.

Minister of Education — Hon. Wm. J. Dunlop, B.A., B.Paed., LL.D.

Minister of Agriculture — Hon. William A. Goodfellow.

Minister of Mines — Hon. James A. Maloney, Q.C.

Minister of Planning and Development — Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C.

Minister of Transport — Hon. John Yaremko, Q.C.

Minister without Portfolio, 2nd Vice-Chairman, H.E.P.C. — Hon. Robert Macaulay, Q.C.

Minister without Portfolio — Hon. John P. Robarts, Q.C.

Minister without Portfolio — Hon. John Root.

Legislative Assembly of Ontario
Toronto and York Members

Beaches	Collings, Wm. H. (P.C.)
Bellwoods	Yaremko, Hon. John R. (P.C.)
Bracondale	Frost, Arthur G. (P.C.)
Dovercourt	Kerr, Rev. D. McMaster (P.C.)
Eglinton	Dunlop, Hon. Wm. J. (P.C.)
High Park	Cowling, Alfred H. (P.C.)
Parkdale	Stewart, Wm. J. (P.C.)
Riverdale	Macaulay, Hon. Robert (P.C.)
St. Andrew	Grossman, Allan (P.C.)
St. David	Price, H. J. (P.C.)
St. George	Lawrence, Allan F. (P.C.)
St. Patrick	Roberts, Hon. Kelso A. (P.C.)
Woodbine	Fishleigh, Harold F. (P.C.)
York Centre	Graham, Thomas (P.C.)
York East	Beckett, Hollis E. (P.C.)
York-Humber	Lewis, W. Bev. (P.C.)
York North	Mackenzie, A. Alexander (P.C.)
York-Scarborough	Sutton, Richard E. (P.C.)
York South	MacDonald, Donald C. (C.C.F.)
York West	Rowntree, H. Leslie (P.C.)

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Mayor, being the chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, his office assumes a very important place in the organization of the Civic Administration and is under the direction of the Executive Assistant.

His Worship as the Head of the City Council and Chairman of the Board of Control (the Executive body of the City Government) is responsible for the direction and control of all Civic Departments in the Municipal Corporation. To assist in accomplishing this, and to relieve the Mayor of many of the duties in this respect, the Executive Assistant has authority, under appointment of Council, to maintain a measure of supervision over the Departments in order to secure co-ordination and co-operation, and, for this purpose, to convene meetings of the various Department Heads. He is authorized to act on behalf of the Mayor on any matters pertaining to Civic business.

The functions of the Mayor's Department are varied and important. It exercises general supervision over all Civic Departments, and, on the other hand, is the focal point of contact with the ratepayers and citizens generally. The maintaining of public relations and keeping the public informed on matters of Civic policy and importance, come within the purview of the Mayor and his office. One popular means of

doing this is through the Mayor's weekly radio broadcast "The Mayor Reports to the People".

The Mayor is, by virtue of his office, a member of a number of Boards and Commissions, including among others, —

All Standing and Special Civic Committees (Ex-Officio),

The Local Board of Health,

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council and Executive,

The Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police,

The Toronto Electric Commissioners,

The City of Toronto and Metropolitan Toronto Planning Boards,

The Canadian National Exhibition (Board of Directors),

The Metropolitan Toronto Convention and Visitor Association (Honorary Vice-President),

The Consumers' Gas Company (Board of Directors).

Close liaison is maintained with the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and the Ontario Association of Mayors and Reeves; the Mayor being a member of the National Executive and the National Advisory Board of the former organization, and 1st Vice-President of the latter organization.

Close contact is also maintained with the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the Executive Assistant is Chairman of the Committee of Department Heads on Metropolitan Matters, responsible for negotiating the service agreement between the two Municipalities.

The Mayor's Department has certain statutory duties with regard to consideration and issuance of hundreds of permits for raffles and draws under the Criminal Code and is charged with issuance of permits under the Children's Protection Act.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

This Department is primarily a public health institution, in that it provides a service to the public for the slaughter of food animals under rigid sanitary conditions, supervised by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Its four buildings, located at the foot of Tecumseth Street on the Canadian National Railway, provide livestock pens for the shelter and care of approximately 1,000 animals while awaiting slaughter. The main buildings contain six slaughter beds, a casing room, rendering department, dressed meat coolers, hide room, boiler and engine rooms for a large refrigeration plant, and office accommodation. There

is also a public cold storage warehouse where food products in small or large quantities may be stored.

The Abattoir employs eighty-five men under the supervision of a Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Board of Health. It is completely self-sustaining; operating at no cost to the taxpayers, and while the fact of its existence may have a tendency to regulate the price of meats, the purpose of its establishment in 1914 was to concentrate the slaughtering of food animals in one plant so that the evils attendant upon the operation of small slaughter houses might be eliminated.

The Abattoir is at present undergoing alterations and making additions to plant and equipment for the purpose of supplying modern humane slaughter methods, which when completed, should be a credit to the Administration.

Slaughter House Record 1958

Cattle	70,084
Calves	19,505
Sheep and Lambs	3,389
Hogs	13,616
	106,594

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT

The statutory duties of the City Auditor are set out in the City of Toronto Act of 1909, Section 2, the Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1950, Chapter 243, Sections 245 to 249, the Department of Municipal Affairs Act, R.S.O. 1950, Chapter 96, Section 9, and Duties and instructions to Municipal Auditors issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

These duties comprise:—

The audit of the books and accounts of the City, comprising the centralized accounts of the Treasury Department, including its waterworks and other taxation revenue divisions and, also, the various operating and service departments of the Corporation, upon which it is required to prepare an annual report and certify the accounts to the ratepayers, which report is deposited with the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs, together with reports on the undermentioned affiliated civic bodies. All such reports are sent to the Board of Control and forwarded by the Board to City Council.

The audit of the books and accounts of affiliate civic bodies, these being:

11 Boards and Commissions,

10 Bodies with agency or other operational functions,

2 Pension Funds for civic employees,

1 Hospital,
The Funded Debt of the City,

15 Day Care and Nursery Centres, as well as all charitable organizations to which the City pays per diem rates or makes grants thereto, including those for which accounts are rendered to the Provincial Department of Welfare for grants towards the cost of relief and welfare services.

The certification of all financial statements in connection with any of the foregoing City or outside bodies which any Department of the Provincial Government require to be certified by the City Auditor.

As provided for by the City of Toronto Act of 1909, the prepayment audit of invoices and pay-sheets of the City Departments, which are examined for the purpose of ascertaining that payments comply with the statutes, the by-laws of the City Council and the reports of Board of Control, and that funds have been provided therefor either in the annual estimates or in supplementary appropriations or in the money by-laws; and in connection with cheques drawn by the City Treasurer in their payment, the countersigning of these cheques.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Buildings and Development has charge of the following:

1. The examination of Plans, and issuing of permits for all buildings.
2. The licensing of Passenger Elevators.
3. The licensing of Dry Cleaning Plants, Press Shops and Receiving Depots.
4. The inspection and supervision of all Signs, Canopies and Fire Escapes over Public Property.
5. The inspection of new and existing buildings for compliance with the Building By-law and Standard of Housing By-law.

During the past year 106 licenses were issued for the operation of Dry Cleaning Plants. 119 licenses were issued for Dry Cleaning Plant Branches and 298 licenses were issued for dry cleaning depots. 284 licenses were issued for Spotting and Stain Removing establishments including Fur Cleaning firms.

5,878 permits were issued in 1958 for buildings erected or altered at a cost of $108,934,620.

Licenses were granted for the operation of 1,537 Passenger Elevators.

Department of Buildings — *continued*

Total Revenue for the Year 1958

Sign Inspection Fees	$ 48,379.53
Elevator Licenses and Permits	15,710.00
Dry Cleaning Licenses	17,282.50
Fire Escape Inspection Fees	3,290.00
Canopy Encroachment Fees	9,336.69
Plan Examination Fees	168,933.52
Miscellaneous	95.00
Total	$263,027.24

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

Year	No. of Permits Issued	No. of Structures Erected	Value $
1929	8,731	10,682	47,698,654
1930	7,812	9,925	30,095,589
1931	6,832	8,646	19,009,985
1932	4,969	5,686	6,919,550
1933	4,060	4,450	4,282,090
1934	4,656	5,283	7,378,772
1935	4,467	5,175	9,905,455
1936	4,635	5,501	8,114,799
1937	5,217	5,969	11,238,900
1938	4,875	5,645	8,494,340
1939	5,667	6,280	10,285,707
1940	5,146	5,935	10,592,743
1941	4,802	5,416	9,136,405
1942	3,434	3,656	7,660,940
1943	3,235	3,573	6,218,410
1944	3,388	3,665	7,714,193
1945	4,615	4,839	12,782,152
1946	11,242	12,936	22,232,626
1947	9.130	10,192	32,330,835
1948	6,110	6,823	32,292,837
1949	8,679	9,823	36,483,147
1950	11,526	12,476	55,251,801
1951	8,731	9,441	47,109,215
1952	8,254	9,061	43,721,487
1953	8,791	9,362	80,754,632
1954	8,079	8,406	86,204,086
1955	8,487	8,908	76,395,911
1956	7,512	7,591	87,472,264
1957	7,160	7,429	121,067,582
1958	5,878	6,174	108,934,620

DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY CLERK

The Municipal Act requires the Council of the Municipality to appoint a Clerk, and the duties required to be performed by the Clerk are set out in various statutes. The City Clerk is the Secretary to the City Council and he is required to record all resolutions, decisions and other proceedings of the Council. He also has charge of all original by-laws passed by the Council.

The City Clerk's Department comprises an Administrative Division, an Elections and Court of Revision Division, and a Records Unit.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division comprises three units: Secretariat to the Board of Control and Committees of Council, Clerical and Public Information Sections.

The secretarial staff look after all the secretarial requirements of the Board of Control, Standing Committees of the Council, the Local Board of Health and Special Committees. They record the decisions of these respective bodies in minute form; write the communications carrying the directives of these bodies; prepare the Reports for consideration of City Council and prepare the agendas of the meetings and submit communications and other material for consideration by these Boards and Committees.

The staff of this Division will also compile progress reports from information received from the Civic Departments on the activities of the Departments, which reports will be supplied to the Members of Council.

Public Information Section

The Public Information Section assists in arranging public receptions, presentations and other social functions; assists elected officials in the preparation of non-political public addresses when requested; edits and places all City advertising; receives and distributes all mail and material addressed to the City Clerk's Department; provides general information to and receives complaints from the public; and performs related work as assigned.

Clerical Section

The Clerical Section records births, marriages and deaths and issues marriage licenses; provides stenographic and clerical staff as required to the Controllers, Aldermen and the divisions of the Department; operates a central mailing depot for the benefit of all departments; provides quick printing and reproduction service to the various divisions of the Department and to the other administrative departments of the City by means of Multilith and Xerography processes.

Records Unit

The Records Unit will operate under an archivist who will be responsible to the City Clerk and will establish and maintain, in collaboration with other civic departments, records retention and destruction policies and procedures and determine with respect to records where they will be kept, how they will be kept, if they can be destroyed, when they can be destroyed, how they will be destroyed, who may refer to them and what procedures will be followed in issuing them from, and ensuring their return to their repositories.

This Unit also will maintain a complete, cross-referenced index of all records maintained by the City indicating their physical location; maintain a records storage unit or archives in which will be kept all non-current records not required in the operation of civic departments until they are destroyed or permanently stored; records that are to be permanently stored; and records of historical value.

In addition, this Division will prepare, in conjunction with the Organization and Methods Division, a manual of policies, procedures and methods of records management for distribution to all departments.

ELECTIONS AND COURT OF REVISION DIVISION

This Division maintains the official assessment rolls and gives effect to the decisions of the Courts of Revision therein; supplies clerks to the Court of Revision and to the sittings of the County Judge on assessment appeals and voters' list appeals; prepares official lists from the assessment rolls; receives applications to the Court of Revision for rebate of taxes on account of vacancy and business tax adjustments, and gives effect to the decisions of the Court on these matters; checks and reports on local improvement petitions and prepares all local improvement notices for publication; and assists in administering civic elections, including establishing polling subdivisions, arranging for polling places, obtaining ballots and other forms and hiring deputy returning officers and poll clerks.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

All births must be registered at the Department of the City Clerk, Registration Office, Room 317, City Hall, within thirty days from the occurrence thereof.

Birth, Marriage or Death Certificates may be obtained only from the Registrar-General, 70 Lombard Street, Toronto, EM. 3-1211.

Officer-in-charge — F. A. Goodyer, EM. 6-8411, Local 227. (After closing hours, in case of emergency only, telephone LE. 6-8530.)

Physicians in attendance are required to send in notices of births; parents or occupants of dwellings where births occur are required to register same.

Deaths must be registered at the Department or at any police station, before a permit to bury can be issued.

Neglect or failure to send in notices in either case renders parties liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs.

A Birth Certificate or other evidence filed with an application for a Marriage License is not returnable.

Births, Marriages and Deaths
Vital Statistics for Past Five Years

Year	*Births*	*Marriage Licenses Issued*	*Deaths*
1958	**27,110**	**9,884**	**8,609**
1957	27,540	9,950	8,622
1956	27,087	9,779	8,645
1955	27,763	9,530	8,374
1954	27,548	10,219	8,461

Stillbirths (1958) 358

Marriage Licenses

Marriage Licenses issued during office hours at Department of the City Clerk, Marriage License Office, Room 316, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 226.

Unless a marriage is solemnized within three months from the date of issue of the Marriage License, the License lapses without any provision for an extension of time. No rebate or refund of the fee for a Marriage License is permissible in any circumstances.

When neither applicant has his or her usual place of abode in the Province of Ontario, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, must be communicated with respecting the necessary evidence required in such cases; or with respect to special authorization.

Compliance with certain regulations is required in the case of an applicant who is divorced and the divorce took place outside the Dominion of Canada; a copy of such regulations may be obtained from the Deputy Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Department is 1,208, all ranks, made up of: 1 Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Executive Assistant, 4 Platoon Chiefs, 37 District Chiefs, 204 Captains, 950 Firefighters, 1 Automotive Mechanic, 7 Clerks, 1 Physician, and 1 Caretaker.

The Department is organized on the 2-platoon 42-hour week system and the two shifts change over every Sunday, one shift working 24 hours. The day shift works 10 hours; the night shift 14 hours.

First line fire apparatus distributed throughout the city in 28 firehalls, consist of 28 Pumpers; 1 Hose Wagon; 2 High Pressure Monitors; 16 Aerial Ladder Trucks; 1 Squad Truck, and 1 Fire Boat.

The Toronto Fire Department is now equipped with a 2-way radio system and at the present time, it has 34 units, 10 of which are on the Officers' cars and 24 on the trucks. This type of communication has greatly facilitated department fire-fighting operations and it now assumes its place alongside the telephone and fire alarm telegraph. It is the plan of the Fire Department to equip all first-line apparatus with radio. Besides the radio units, the Department has its radio transmitter at Fire Alarm Headquarters and a 200-foot mast tower located at Balmoral Avenue fire station.

In 1958 the Department took delivery of one 100-foot all steel aerial ladder truck and one 840-g.p.m. pumper.

Statistics Respecting Fires in 1958

Total alarms of fires	7,698
Number of building fires	3,039
Number of automobile fires	631
Inspections by Fire Prevention Bureau	77,669
Suspicious fires investigated	177
Formal enquiries	10
Charges laid	16
Convictions	11
Acquittals	3
Charges withdrawn (committed to mental hospital)	2
Number of citizens died from result of fire	22
Citizens rescued	84
First Aid rendered	188
Times inhalators used	425
Lives saved by Department inhalators	312
Firemen injured	165
Firemen injured and remained on duty	384

Toronto's Home Fire Inspection Programme

On Tuesday, May 6, 1958, the Toronto Fire Department inaugurated a Home Fire Inspection Programme aimed at reducing the number of dwelling fires in the City by assisting householders to recognize fire hazards in their homes.

The Uniformed Firefighters carrying out these inspections are from the nearest fire station in the district, and they maintain constant contact with Central Control, by way of their radio-equipped apparatus, so that they may be dispatched to a fire which might occur in the district.

The inspections are carried out only with the consent of the householder and cover the basement and yard area. If the householder so desires, the entire home may be inspected for fire hazards.

Home Fire Inspection Programmes are a very effective means of reducing fire fatalities and losses in other large cities throughout North America. The sincere efforts of the Firefighters, coupled with the excellent co-operation already received from the citizens, indicate that the same results will be accomplished in Toronto.

The 1959 Home Fire Inspection Programme will commence on Tuesday, May 5th, this year.

Summary of Dwelling Fire Inspections for 1958

May 6th to October 31st

Not home	11,515
Refused admittance	495
Inspections carried out	26,279
Total calls made	38,289

Hazards Noted on Above Inspections

Rubbish not taken care of properly	1,219
Oily rags/mops stored improperly	120
Ashes not in metal containers	89
Flammable liquids not properly stored	788
Defective chimneys	617
Defective stoves/furnaces/smoke pipes	1,039
Combustibles too close to stove/furnace/ smoke pipes	1,799
Fuse boxes overfused	8,460
Unsafe outlet box/switch/wiring	1,921
Extension cord wiring excessive/defective	3,340
Fuel oil tanks too close to furnace	6
Fuel oil leaking	9
Gasoline in glass containers	3
Gas leaking	1

1,046 householders who were not home at the time of the original visit, called the Department to request the inspection of their property and these were carried out.

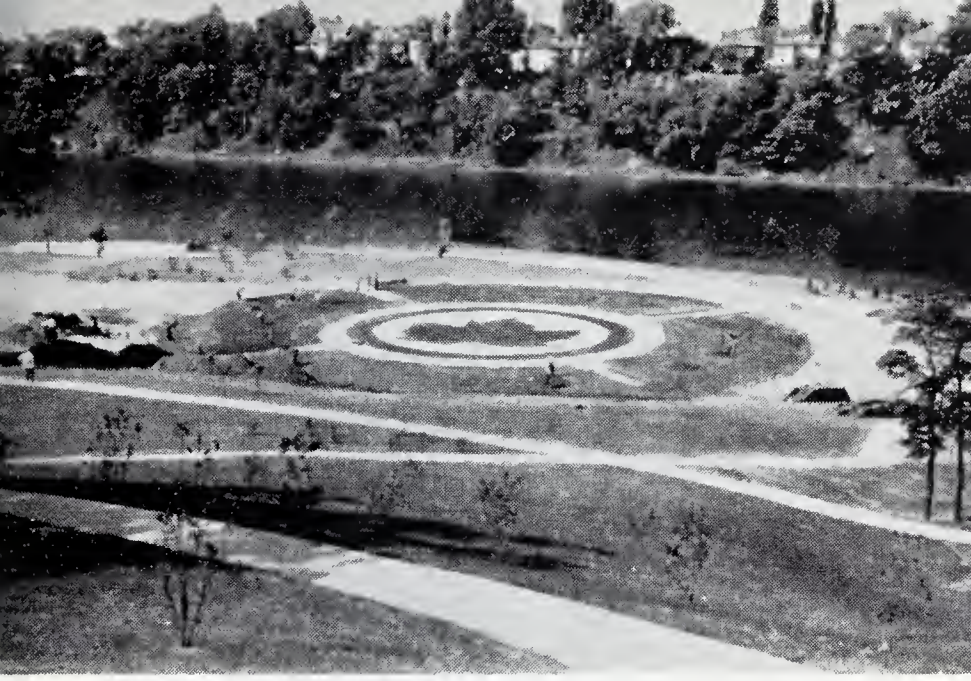
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Department functions under direction of the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation and the Committee on Parks and Exhibitions.

Departmental activities are diversified and consist of the development and maintenance of park lands, including horticulture; a complete forestry programme for the propagation, cultivation and maintenance of all trees located in public parks and on city-owned streets and boulevards; the operation of natural ice rinks; a public recreation programme, comprised of playgrounds, community centres, field recreation and artificial ice rinks. These facilities are administered through a General Administration Office and District Offices and are serviced by a Departmental Garage and Building Maintenance and Installation Section.

PARKS MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

This Section is engaged in the propagation, growing, planting and displaying of all horticultural material for the parks system throughout the City and for the maintenance and development of park lands. One of the most modern greenhouses in Canada is in operation in High Park where an estimated three-quarters of a million plants are produced annually to supply the large number of outdoor flower beds



Maple Leaf Garden, High Park

Department of Parks — *continued*

and gardens and the material required for continuous exhibit in show houses which are located in Allan Gardens.

Rehabilitation of the Parks System was continued during 1958, Exhibition Park being the outstanding one. Here gardens were created, and ornamental fountains added. Also two new waterfront parks, Woodbine Beach and Sir Casimir Gzowski at Sunnyside were made available to the citizens.

FORESTRY

This Section operates under the supervision of a qualified Arborist. During the past three years a long-term reforestation project has been implimented with the planting during 1958

Lily Pool, Exhibition Park

Department of Parks — *continued*

of 8,409 trees on City streets and in parks. For the most part these trees are of the decorative or flowering types that will not conflict with private property services. The total of 914 trees were removed for various reasons in conformity with the policy of City Council, while approximately 23,200 were pruned in parks and on an estimated 200 miles of City streets. A programme of regular spraying of trees has been commenced and approximately 4,750 trees were sprayed during 1958 for the purpose of insect control. Spraying is continuing on the 30,000 elm trees in parks and on City streets with a view to preventing the spread of the Dutch Elm Disease.

PUBLIC RECREATION

The recreation programme conducted in the City of Toronto compares favourably with that of any other North American Municipality. It is designed to promote active participation by persons at varying age levels in such activities as athletics, crafts, handiwork and informal education. The public participation in the programme during 1958 is reflected in attendance figures approaching three million. Expansion of facilities is under way and in the past year consisted of the construction of six new children's wading pools and four new children's playgrounds. A new complete recreation centre opened on April 15th and another is under construction. Two outdoor swimming pools were opened for the summer season of 1958 and two others are under construction.

Thirty-six hockey teams from permanent centres in groups from Atom to Junior and involving 633 boys played on artificial ice rinks operated by this Department with the finals being played at Maple Leaf Gardens.

Approximately 625 boys participated on fifty-eight basketball teams and almost 1,086 boys took part in hard ball with fifty teams participating in groups from Atom to Intermediate.

Girls basketball was successfully carried on at seven centres in Junior and Senior series and athletic meets were held both winter and summer for boys and girls at all playgrounds. Softball was played in community leagues throughout the City for boys, while girls competed in softball, volleyball and Danish rounders.

Winter season demonstration nights were held at the permanent centres and large crowds of parents and friends attended to see the demonstrations of the various activities which were taught during the season.

SERVICE SECTIONS

The Building Maintenance and Installation Section is responsible for maintaining Parks and Recreation buildings and facilities at an adequate standard and for the construction and repairing of fences, screens, pathways, water and electrical services, together with many other various installations. The Departmental Garage is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all Departmental vehicles and mechanical and hydraulic equipment of considerable proportion.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department is responsible for the recruitment and registration of all applicants for positions in the Civic Service including the Fire Department.

The policy of the Corporation is to fill vacancies by promotion within the Civic Service where capable personnel is available. The Director of Personnel formulates and administers procedures for examining and selecting personnel for promotion under a merit system.

The Director makes all recommendations to the Administration regarding appointments, promotions, salary or wage rates, classifications and working conditions of all Civic personnel, excepting only Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments and other Civic Officials in accordance with the Personnel By-law and Personnel Regulations pursuant thereto.

The Director is charged with the responsibility of conferring with representatives of the three Civic Unions in all matters relating to working conditions, grievances and any other matters as contained in the bargaining agreements.

The Personnel Department also operates and administers the following:

(1) Control of Establishment of Strength for Permanent Service of all Civic Departments.

(2) Central Registry — staff record and file for each Civic Employee.

(3) All matters pertaining to accidents to Civic Employees, Accident Prevention and Workmen's Compensation.

(4) All dealings with the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

The City Property Department, as now reorganized, consists of a Maintenance Division, an Architectural Division and a Services Division and operates under the direction of the Commissioner of City Property. The Department now is virtually the landlord for the City instead of performing many unrelated miscellaneous duties.

DUTIES

The duties of the City Property Department are:

1. To provide operating space and related services to civic departments.
2. To rent City-owned properties not required for civic operations.
3. To provide caretaking and building operation staffs.
4. To operate public weigh scales and lavatories (except parks lavatories).

5. To provide uniform standards and programmes of maintenance for all City-owned properties.
6. To provide construction, alteration, maintenance and repair services for civic buildings and furniture.
7. To operate one or more central building trade shops.
8. To estimate building construction and alteration costs.
9. To prepare minor building plans and specifications.
10. To recommend architects for the design of new civic buildings.
11. To direct outside architects in the design of new civic buildings.
12. To call, analyze and recommend the acceptance of building construction tenders.
13. To supervise construction of buildings for the City by independent contractors.

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

The Architectural Division operates under a City Architect who is responsible to the Commissioner of City Property.

Divisional Duties

The Architectural Division is responsible for:

1. Estimating building construction and alteration costs.
2. Preparing minor building plans and specifications.
3. Recommending (after consultation with the Building and Development Department) architects for the design of new civic buildings.
4. Directing outside architects in the design of new civic buildings.
5. Calling, analyzing and recommending the acceptance of building construction tenders.
6. Supervising construction of buildings for the City by independent contractors.
7. Designing and inspecting construction and alteration work performed by the Maintenance Division.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

All construction and maintenance work formerly performed by the civic departments is to be performed by the Maintenance Division with the exception of certain types of maintenance work which cannot be scheduled and which is an integral part of the operations of another department will remain the responsibility of that

department. These exceptions are mainly confined to the Parks and Recreation Department and the Public Works Department.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The Maintenance Division operates under a Director of Maintenance whose responsibility is to the Commissioner of City Property.

Divisional Duties

The Maintenance Division is responsible for:

1. Establishing, in collaboration with the Services Division, uniform maintenance standards for all City-owned properties.
2. Preparing an annual maintenance programme in accordance with the above standards.
3. Providing construction, maintenance, repair and alteration services for all civic buildings, fences, screens, park benches and picnic tables, with certain exceptions regarding maintenance services as noted above.
4. Operating a central building trades shop, or more than one if the volume of work warrants.

The centralization and maintenance and repair operations in this Department will produce the following benefits:

1. Shops could be united under one control to reduce duplication of personnel, equipment and facilities.

2. Greater flexibility in the use of personnel would be obtained so that non-productive time could be minimized.
3. The inventory of stores would be minimized.
4. Uniform standards and programmes of maintenance could be established for all City buildings.

SERVICES DIVISION

The Services Division operates under a Director of Services who is responsible to the Commissioner of City Property.

Divisional Duties

The Services Division is responsible for:

1. Providing operating space and related services to all civic departments.
2. Assisting in the establishment of maintenance standards for City-owned properties.
3. Renting City-owned properties not required for civic operations.
4. Providing caretaking and building operation staffs.
5. Providing telephone and switchboard services.
6. Operating public weigh scales and lavatories except park lavatories.

RENTAL OF CITY-OWNED PROPERTIES

The Property Department is responsible for the rental of buildings owned but not being used by the City. In order to ensure that the most advantageous use is made of all such civic assets, the Services Division assumes the responsibility for all City-owned land and buildings not currently required for civic operations. Rents are determined by the Services Division after consultation with the Real Estate Division.

PUBLIC WEIGH SCALES AND LAVATORIES

Public Weigh Scales and lavatories (other than park lavatories) are at present the responsibility of the City Property Department.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health, under the direction of the Local Board of Health and the Medical Officer of Health, the latter being its executive head, is the legal guardian of the City's health, and is responsible for promoting and conserving the health of its citizens. As a public agency, the Department works and co-operates with the medical profession, health and welfare agencies and the general public in maintaining Toronto's high health standards.

The Department with a staff of 552 professional and other personnel operates through its

head office administrative divisions and eight district health offices. The fundamental municipal health programme is provided through services in Community Health, including maternal and child hygiene, school health services, indigent sick, nutrition and health education; Public Health Nursing; Dental Health; Mental Health; Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology; Tuberculosis Prevention; Laboratory Services; Food and Milk Control; General Sanitation, including Rodent Control. The Department is also responsible for the operation of the Civic Ambulance Services.

A completely co-ordinated programme of medical, dental and public health nursing services is regularly maintained and serves in excess of 100,000 children of some 142 public, separate and secondary schools of Toronto. In promoting the health of its infant population the Department offers adequate facilities for physical examination, immunization procedures and health education in the thirty child health centres.

Free chest X-rays made available to all citizens by the Gage Institute Chest Clinic, National Sanatarium Association, 223 College Street, together with the services of hospital chest clinics are of extreme importance in conjunction with the Department's tuberculosis case finding programme.

A number of services of a specialized category, some generously assisted by Federal Health Grants, supplement the regularly scheduled health services of the Department. These include the Preventive Orthodontic Service Clinic, Hearing Conservation Service, Cardiac Survey and Register, Nutrition Education and a Pre-School Preventive Dental Programme which has participation by the Toronto Academy of Dentistry and Toronto East Dental Association. A "Pilot Home Care Programme" under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health and in collaboration with the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto is now in its second year. Its objective is to develop the co-ordination of a full range of services through one administrative agency in order to provide better and more continuous care to selected patients in their own homes, using the services of existing agencies in the community.

The City's expenditure on public health services in the interests of the health of its citizens amounted to almost two and one-half million dollars in 1958 representing $3.66 per capita.

Toronto's combined health forces, in just under fifty years, have contributed to a marked prolongation of life per person, the average age at death now being 65.5 years as opposed to only 35 years in 1910.

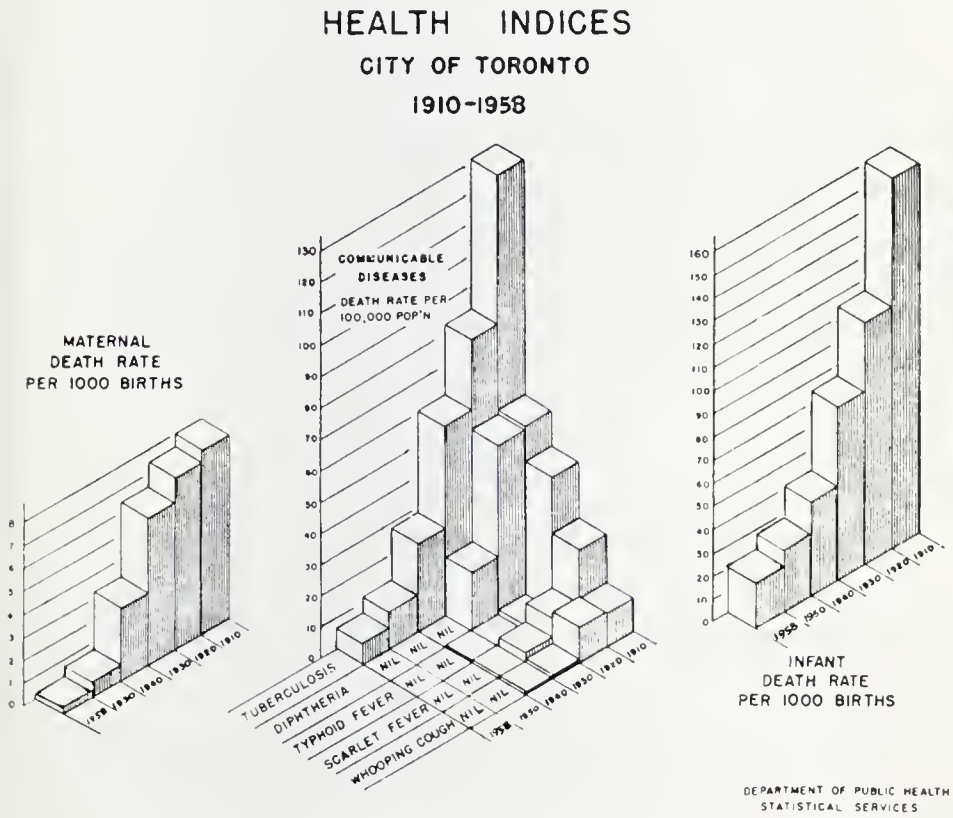
The statistics reflect the continued excellent health record for the City. Resident mortality was again below normal expectancy in 1958 and the prevailing rates of the past few years for infant, maternal and tuberculosis mortality attained new low levels. The current death rate for infants means double the chance of survival over those infants born just eighteen years ago, and the loss of mothers due to childbirth has been reduced to as low as one death in nearly 5,000 confinements, approximately one-tenth the loss recorded twelve years ago.

Toronto's tuberculosis record for 1958 of 491 cases and 38 deaths represents the lowest incidence for the disease so far recorded and the number of deaths was but one more than the record low of 37 in 1956. Deaths from tuberculosis in the past seven years numbered 351 which is less than one-third the 1,095 recorded during the immediately preceding seven-year period.

The accompanying graph illustrates the effectiveness of public health measures in the control of certain communicable diseases and in reducing infant and maternal mortality in Toronto.

Smallpox has vanished and typhoid fever and diphtheria are now rare. The year 1958 is the second in three years and the sixth since 1940 that Toronto has been free of a single case of

dipntheria. There have been no fatalities from whooping cough in the past three years, scarlet fever in six years and typhoid fever in twelve years. Toronto's poliomyelitis experience shows a new low of but three cases and no fatalities in 1958 and during the past four years there have been 33 cases with 5 fatalities as opposed to 763 cases and 30 fatalities during the corresponding period immediately preceding the use of Salk-type poliomyelitis vaccine.



Complete statistics and summaries pertaining to the activities of the Department of Public Health are available in the form of regularly prepared monthly and annual reports.

In the satisfactory measure of progress attending the City's health efforts due appreciation is accorded the medical profession, health and welfare agencies and the citizens themselves for their generous collaboration.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICES

Runnymede — 2907a Dundas Street West, RO. 6-2359.
Parkdale — 1266 Queen Street West, LE. 1-5709.
Hillcrest — 352 Christie Street, LE. 1-3521.
Yorkville — 2398 Yonge Street, HU. 5-0429.
University — 229 College Street, WA. 1-5104.
Moss Park — 430 Broadview Avenue, HO. 1-9241.
Riverdale — 430 Broadview Avenue, HO. 1-9241.
East End — 299 Main Street, OX. 4-1144.

CIVIC AMBULANCES

Telephones, EM. 3-5678, EM. 3-5679

The Civic Ambulance Service, under the control of the Department of Public Health, is located at the Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street.

Service is provided covering public emergency calls, such as accidents of all kinds, City Order

hospital cases, and the transportation of all cases of communicable disease. All calls should be directed to the Ambulance Headquarters, Lombard Street (see telephone numbers above), when the attendant will allocate the calls or advise the inquirer if service cannot be given.

A full 24-hour service is provided through the facilities of Central Headquarters. The west station operates on a 24-hour basis and the east station from 8.00 a.m. to midnight, seven days a week. To offset delays caused by rush-hour traffic an additional northerly post, manned from Central Headquarters, is placed in operation during the period 12.00 noon to 8.00 p.m. Monday through Friday. For efficiency all ambulances are in direct communication with police radio dispatchers, while direct line telephone communication is maintained between Police and City Ambulance Headquarters. These arrangements ensure a prompt response to all requests for emergency service.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The Public Hospitals in the City are located as follows:

Toronto General Hospital — 101 College Street.

Toronto General Hospital, Wellesley Division — Homewood Place.

St. Michael's Hospital — 30 Bond Street.

Hospital for Sick Children — 555 University Avenue.

Toronto Western Hospital — 399 Bathurst Street.

St. Joseph's Hospital — 1830 Queen Street West.

Women's College Hospital — 76 Grenville Street.

Salvation Army Grace Hospital — 650 Church Street.

Toronto East General Hospital — Coxwell and Sammon Avenues, East York.

New Mount Sinai Hospital — 550 University Avenue.

Lockwood Clinic Hospital — 300 Bloor Street East.

Mothercraft Centre — 49 Clarendon Avenue.

OTHER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Riverdale Hospital — Gerrard Street East and St. Matthews Road.

Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis — Weston, Ontario.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables — 130 Dunn Avenue.

Our Lady of Mercy Hospital — 100 Sunnyside Avenue.

Runnymede Hospital (for the chronically ill) — 274 St. Johns Road.

Home for Incurable Children — 278 Bloor Street East.

Ontario Hospital — 999 Queen Street West.
Hillcrest Convalescent Hospital — 47 Austin Terrace.
St. John's Convalescent Hospital — Newtonbrook, Ontario.
Hospital for Convalescent Children, I.O.D.E. — 43 Sheldrake Boulevard.
Lambert Lodge (Home for the Aged) — 350-390 Christie Street.
Sunnybrook Hospital (D.V.A.)—Bayview Avenue.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare is responsible for the discharge of municipal responsibility in the administration of public welfare programmes.

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Public Assistance and Welfare Services to Families and Individuals

To applicants considered eligible after investigation, direct relief is granted on a temporary basis, or on a regular basis, for the period of time deemed necessary, and in accordance with the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act and Regulations, pending publication of the Regulations under the new General Welfare Assistance Act. Direct relief is issued by cheque, payable to recipients.

Supplementary Assistance is granted to recipients of Old Age Security (with Medical Assistance), Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, and Disabled Persons' Allowances, who are living in the community and considered eligible in accordance with Civic policy.

Under the Unemployment Relief Act, and subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health, patients discharged from Sanatoria for convalescent care in the community are eligible for Post Sanatorium Allowances. The Department is responsible for the issuance of the financial assistance deemed necessary under the programme.

The expenditures for Direct Relief, Supplementary Assistance, and Post Sanatorium Allowances, are shared by the Federal and Provincial Governments (80%) and the municipality (20%).

The Department maintains a Rehabilitation Unit which arranges for the retraining of relief recipients who can benefit from such service, and assists them to secure employment suitable to their capacities.

A specialized service is rendered by the Deserted Wives Unit to mothers with dependent children who have found it necessary to apply for relief assistance because of the desertion and/or non-support of their husbands. The Unit

assists these mothers to take the required legal action through the Juvenile and Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto, in an effort to secure financial support under the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Public Assistance programmes providing for direct relief or other assistance to families and individuals in the community, together with the necessary services, are administered through the East, Central and West District Welfare Offices, including the Sub-offices. Provision is made within the Department for meeting serious emergency situations occurring out of regular office hours.

Services to Indigent Homeless Men

Assistance to indigent homeless unemployed men in the form of hostel care is available through Single Men's Services. Homeless men who are unemployable because of health reasons may be placed in Seaton House, a hostel operated by this Department. Other hostel facilities are provided for transient men who are indigent and unemployed.

Voluntary Maintenance

The Department makes payments from grants authorized by the Civic Administration to various private welfare organizations and charitable institutions caring for children and indigent aged

persons, and to others rendering valuable service to the municipality. Payment of maintenance is made on a per capita per diem basis. The other grants are paid by lump sum quarterly or annually.

Nutrition

An advisory service is provided by the Nutritionist Consultant to recipients of public assistance regarding the most advantageous spending of their relief allowances. The Consultant also prepares the menus for all meals served in the Nursery and Day Care Centres operated by the Department and acts in an advisory capacity respecting the preparation and serving of the food. A food service supervisor is responsible for nutrition matters in connection with services to indigent homeless men.

Hospitalization

The Department investigates and reports to the Metropolitan Corporation as to the residence and indigency of persons living within the City of Toronto who have no hospital insurance under the Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act, and for whom application is made for Hospital Orders under the Public Hospitals Act. The Department authorizes payment of the municipal share of hospital maintenance for eligible patients under the Psychiatric Hospitals Act.

Burial of Indigents

Funeral directors under contract with the Department render the necessary services in connection with the burial of indigent persons where there are no bona fide friends or relatives willing or able financially to assume responsibility.

Care of the Aged and Infirm

The Department operates a Private Nursing Homes programme for the care of aged or infirm patients who in the opinion of the Medical Consultant can be satisfactorily cared for in this way. The Province shares 80% of the expenditures up to $100 per patient per month for approved cases.

The Department completes applications on behalf of Toronto residents for admission to a Home for the Aged under the Homes for the Aged Act, and forwards same to the Metropolitan Department of Welfare and Housing for approval.

Homemakers and Nurses Services Act, 1958

In 1958 the Homemakers and Nurses Services Act became effective. This new legislation provides for payment of homemakers and home nursing services, with the Provincial Government sharing the expenditures equally with the municipality as specified in the Regulations.

Nursery Centres

Under the Day Nurseries Act, the Department operates nine Nursery Centres which provide day care for pre-school children whose mothers are required to work outside their homes, and for other needy cases.

The Provincial Government participates financially up to one-half of the operating expenditures. These Centres accommodate 430 children.

In addition, four private Day Nurseries, with combined accommodation for 174 children, are sponsored by the municipality, under the Day Nurseries Act, and are given financial support by the City and the Provincial Government in accordance therewith.

Day Care Centres

Under authority of the Civic Administration, the Department operates three Day Care Centres to provide supervision before and after school and nutritious noon meals for younger school-age children of working mothers. These Centres accommodate 125 children.

Housing

The Housing Unit deals with all emergency situations with respect to housing accommodation, particularly for relief recipients who are in dire need of shelter and in cases of fire, lockouts and evictions.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Complete rearrangement and extension of the functions and operation of the Works, Street Cleaning, Surveying and Traffic Departments of the City of Toronto and their consolidation into a Department of Public Works have been approved by the City Council.

The organization of the new Department of Public Works stems from a "Survey of Civic Administration" submitted by a Toronto firm of management consultants, J. D. Woods & Gordon Ltd. This report was considered by a "Committee of Implementation" which, dealing first with the proposal to establish a Department of Public Works, recommended a number of changes in the consultants' proposals. The Committee's report was adopted by the City Council without change.

The new Department of Public Works, under the administration of Commissioner Harold D. Bradley, has been organized into seven divisions as follows: Planning and control, surveying, engineering, operations, traffic, streets, and equipment. In charge of each there is a Director; under the seven Directors there are 22 Superintendents and 20 Supervisors.

Assigned to the Planning and Control Division are the following functions and responsibilities:

1. Development of a long-term maintenance programme for the Department.

2. Compilation of schedules for the projects of the Department and the co-ordination of the flow of information with regard to the projects.
3. Maintenance of records of the projects and of the public facilities that come under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department.
4. Supplying any anlysis and reports on costs which would have to be done internally by the Department.
5. Requisitioning of personnel for the Department and maintenance of the necessary personnel records within the Department.
6. Issue of all permits for activities affecting City roadways, land within the street allowances, watermains and sewers.

The Surveying Division has been given the following functions:

1. To make legal boundary searches and descriptions and legal boundary surveys upon request.
2. To assist the Legal Department and the Real Estate Division in arbitrations and actions involving real property and on questions of property or title boundaries upon request.
3. To make technical surveys to develop physical-condition layouts and contours and to supply other information required to design and lay out projects.

4. To make technical surveys to determine the progress on projects.
5. To make surveys as requested by the building regulation division to check on the location of buildings. These surveys would also be made to check buildings for encroachments and to establish survey reference points.
6. The preparation of plans illustrating the results of all types of surveys.
7. The preparation, maintenance and revision of the maps showing the street and park systems, the maps required in connection with the zoning by-law, maps and plans showing the location of the public facilities under the control of the Department of Public Works.

To the Engineering Division, the following functions have been assigned:

1. Design of all public facilities such as streets, lanes, sewers, watermains and bridges.
2. Design of incinerators and other plants required by the Department.
3. Supervision of the construction of these public facilities and plants.
4. Negotiation with the railways and with the Board of Transport Commissioners on projects in which the City is involved jointly with one or more railways.

5. Regular technical inspection of bridges and subways.
6. Supply of drafting services for engineering design and for survey requirements.
7. Maintenance of plans required both by the City and by the Public Utilities Co-ordinating Committee.

The following functions are assigned to the Operations Division:

1. Construction, inspection, maintenance and repair of public facilities such as streets, lanes, sewers, watermains and bridges.
2. Maintenance of four sewage-pumping stations.
3. Connection and disconnection of private water services and drains.
4. Repair and cleaning of sewers and water-distribution facilities.
5. Operation of emergency waterworks services.
6. Patrol of public facilities to guard against unauthorized use.
7. Operation of the asphalt plant and a central shop.

The Traffic Division is to handle the following activities:

1. To recommend regulations and legislation as well as facilities designed to assist the flow of traffic.

2. To supply and maintain signs, pavement markings, parking meters, etc.
3. To co-operate with the Metropolitan Police Commission, the Toronto Transit Commission and other interested bodies in traffic matters.
4. To control street lighting in conjunction with the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission.
5. To deal with complaints relating to traffic.
6. To carry out long-term planning of traffic-control activities.

The Streets Division is to continue on the basis of the former Department of Street Cleaning, except that the City is to be divided into four districts instead of three and that the control and maintenance of vehicles are to be transferred to the equipment division of the Department and that all building design, maintenance and construction activities are to be transferred to the Parks and Property Department.

The plan of organization of the Equipment Division is as follows:

1. To develop, for each class of equipment serviced, preventive-maintenance schedules that are adequate for the safe, reliable and efficient operation of all cars, trucks and important pieces of equipment used by the City, and are consistent with minimum costs.

2. To perform necessary repairs and replacements.
3. To allocate cars, trucks and other vehicles and equipment to the various users in the City organizations on a basis that will provide for their most effective use.
4. To supplement the City's own equipment with cars, trucks and equipment hired from outside sources when it is economical to do so.
5. To train drivers of cars and trucks and the operators of the various types of special equipment.
6. To analyze and make use of cost records as a basis for equipment selection and maintenance policies.
7. To co-ordinate the planning of long-term needs for equipment.

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD

RESPONSIBILITY

The City of Toronto Planning Board has the responsibility of advising the Council of the City of Toronto how best to bring about a sound and satisfactory development of the City and to ensure that Toronto will possess both a high standard of civic design and organizational efficiency.

The responsibility for co-ordinating the general distribution of land uses and for the integration

of transportation, utilities, and services throughout the Metropolitan area as a whole is that of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board: the City Planning Board, together with other Planning Boards within the Metropolitan area, works within the broad framework of the policies which may be agreed upon as the result of collaboration between the different authorities. The City, however, as the core of the region, possesses characteristics and presents problems which are unique in the Province of Ontario. The intensity of use in the highly developed central urban areas requires specialized study if the critical questions encountered in the fields of office development, industry, downtown shopping, transportation, and redevelopment generally are to be given satisfactory answers.

OFFICIAL PLAN

A general statement of intention of the way in which the City should develop over the coming years is contained in the Official Plan which was registered in 1949. This lays down a programme for development of the City, including all major works, for a period of 20 to 30 years. Implementation of this is achieved largely by the public works executed by City Council, and through the regulation of the Zoning By-law.

Rapidly changing conditions and the intensification of planning problems in recent years

have, however, pointed to the necessity of a thorough re-examination of the City's functions and the steps which should be taken to meet its increasing needs. This work, which will lead to a revision of the Official Plan, is now in hand, and is being undertaken by the Long Range Division, one of the three main professional groups in which the Board's staff is organized.

In order to facilitate the study of the City, it has been divided into 25 Planning Districts which are delineated on the map as follows:

The 25 Planning Districts of City of Toronto.

These districts will form the basis for future collection and analyses of statistics and for the formulation of planning proposals. The Planning Board is proceeding to appraise and report on each district in turn, the appraisal for the Annex District having already been published towards the end of 1958.

The realization of the Plan is necessarily a long-term process and programming of the various stages of redevelopment must be carefully arranged. Every item of capital expenditure by Council is recognized as making a contribution towards the aims of the Plan, and the Planning Board has the important task of co-ordinating the City's annual capital expenditure on land and buildings.

PROJECTS

Since the City is already built up, it is extremely difficult to bring about the necessary improvements. It has to be done largely through a programme of public works and of redevelopment and renewal.

Some areas are worn out and have to be rebuilt, others need repair and maintenance, while many completely new facilities, such as major highways, have to be provided. All these projects must be co-ordinated with the normal process of rebuilding in order to bring about the

best possible results and the main responsibility of this work lies with the Projects Division of the Board's Staff.

During 1958 this Division undertook extensive responsibilities in connection with the international competition for the design of the new City Hall and Civic Square which is described fully elsewhere in this Handbook.

Another important civic capital project with which the Board's Staff has been concerned is the proposal for a new east-west subway to supplement the present Yonge Street subway.

Two renewal areas totalling some 148 acres on the fringe of downtown have also been studied and proposals made for their comprehensive redevelopment. The schemes proposed have been approved by City Council and agreement to a housing development in the Moss Park area is expected to be received shortly from the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The City Hall competition has stimulated considerable interest in the downtown area, particularly as to the necessity of creating a suitable setting for the Civic Square. The Planning Board has therefore made proposals for the comprehensive redevelopment of the south side of Queen Street between York and Bay Streets. Private interests from both Canada and abroad

have expressed interest in carrying out such a scheme and methods of implementing the Board's recommendations are under study.

CURRENT WORK

The Board devotes a great deal of attention to amendments to the City's Official Plan and Zoning By-law and this branch of its activities is dealt with by the Current Operations Division which is also concerned with many other immediate local proposals. An extensive revision of the planning standards governing the design of residential buildings in the City has been undertaken. The new standards have been adopted both as a means of improving the quality of new housing and for the purpose of securing greater integration of the zoning and planning functions of City Council.

The ultimate soundness of the City from every point of view rests on its suitability for business and industry, and its desirability as a place in which to live. Its soundness in these regards will ensure its long-term stability, which is one of the major objectives sought for in the Official Plan and long-term redevelopment programmes.

There is a great deal of new building proceeding in Toronto today, and this, together with several substantial redevelopment projects which

are either on their way or in the offing, presents the opportunity for an excellent start on a programme which will lead to the creation of a greater city in the future.

PUBLICATIONS

Some of the reports published by the Board are of general interest; a selection is listed below:

Urban Renewal: Short Statement.

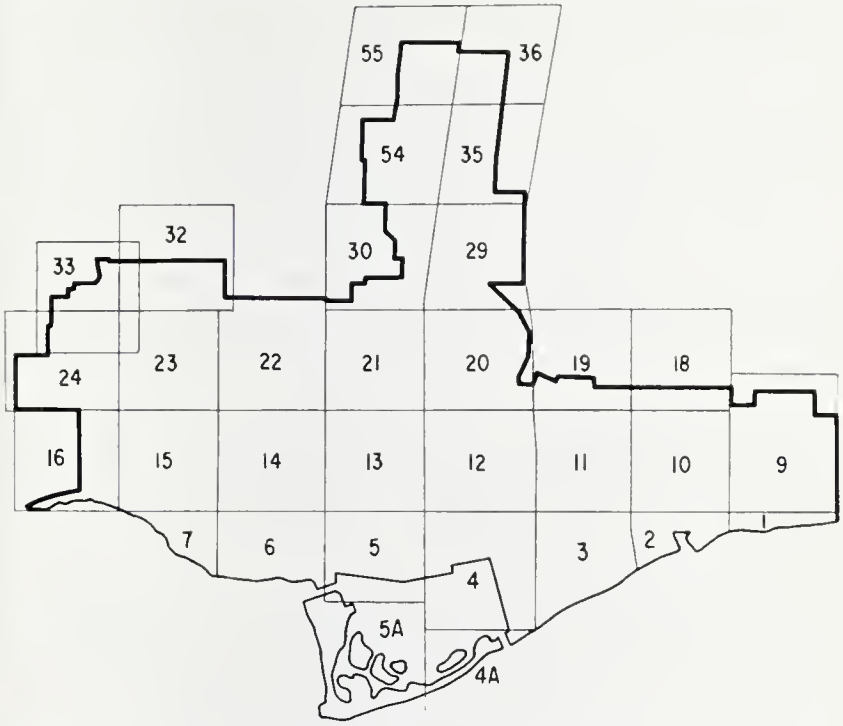
Residential Zoning.

A Guide to the New Residential Zoning Standards.

The South Side of the Civic Square.

Plan for the Annex.

In addition, the Board has undertaken the preparation of maps covering the City at a scale of 200 feet to one inch. These maps show buildings, streets and natural features and are on sale at the Office of the City Clerk, at $5.00 each. The following map shows the part of the City covered by each sheet.



Key Map of Survey showing Physical Features of the City.

THE RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL

The Runnymede Hospital, situated at the corner of Runnymede and St. Johns Roads in West Toronto, was officially opened as a public hospital for the chronically ill on October 17th, 1945. It is sponsored by the civic administration, but operated independently by a Board of Directors of which Mr. Edward C. Roelofson is President.

Runnymede Hospital — *continued*

The hospital accommodates 130 patients, 55 male and 75 female, and since the first patients were admitted on November 2nd, 1945, a total of some 890 has received treatment and care. It was the first hospital of its kind to be established in Toronto by the civic administration and to be financed from public funds. On its Board of Directors are six City members, the Mayor, the City Solicitor, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, a Controller and Alderman appointed annually by the Council, and the Solicitor for the hospital. In addition to these six are fourteen directors elected annually.

The hospital building was formerly the Strathcona School, and is an outstanding example of successful remodelling. Improvements to the building have also been made throughout the years, and have been made possible, mainly, by financial assistance from Provincial and Federal grants, while the City of Toronto has accepted responsibility for meeting net annual operational costs.

The Chiefs of Medicine in each of the seven general hospitals in Toronto act as Honorary Consultants to the medical staff, and a close relationship is maintained with the general hospitals in investigation and treatment of patients.

The medical staff in Runnymede Hospital consists of a chief medical specialist and three attending physicians. If treatment indicated is other than can be provided on the premises, the patient's transfer is arranged to a general hospital. For this reason and others it is required that admission of patients be arranged through general hospitals where adequate investigation and diagnosis can be made.

In the rehabilitation and re-establishment programme, the various staff members play their part as a team, doctors, nurses, occupational and physical therapists. And at the present time, assistance in re-establishment is being given by the Public Health Nursing Division, City of Toronto. Other City Departments which provide services or assistance are the Dental Division, Department of Health, Toronto Public Library, Department of Public Welfare, Department of Buildings and Development and Department of Parks and Recreation.

The aim of the hospital continues to be to keep abreast of modern trends and developments, to constantly improve the care of the chronically ill in Toronto, and to give leadership in providing beneficial hospital treatment with emphasis on rehabilitation or maximum degree of improvement.

THE TORONTO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

A modern and efficient port has been created, utilizing the sheltered harbour of Toronto Bay. Twelve miles of excellent berthage handles the many lake and ocean vessels that make Toronto a port of call.

The development that has taken place commenced in 1911 following the creation of the port authority known as The Toronto Harbour Commissioners. Incorporation of the new administration was made by Federal Act of Parliament which authorizes the appointment of five Commissioners — three by the Council of the City of Toronto — one by the Government of Canada, and one by the Government of Canada upon the recommendation of the Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto. Office is for a three-year period with members serving without remuneration and being eligible for reappointment.

The port is the gateway to Canada's richest area with the country's largest concentration of industry and population contained within a hundred-mile radius centred by the rapidly expanding Toronto area. Excellent rail, road and air services supplement the waterborne transportation and provide swift movement of goods to and from the entire hinterland served by the Port.

Construction of new piers and waterways entailed the filling of useless marshlands and the extending of the city shore line. Upon the new

land masses thus formed, industrial concerns located due to many advantages, combined with the accessibility to waterborne transportation. During 1958 businesses operating on the waterfront paid directly to the City $4,314,149.00 in taxes, making a total over the years since incorporation of approximately $46,357,127.00. This is a tangible result of the port operation that can be readily assessed but in addition are the intangibles of additional payrolls, transportation charges, fees, capital expenditures, and many others that cannot be overlooked.

Study of a recognized port economist established a valuation on each ton of cargo, a valuation that has been confirmed by leading port agencies as varying to a minimal extent. When this valuation is applied to the 4½ million tons of mixed cargo that moved through the port in 1958, a direct income to the area of $19,000,000.00 is shown and if the long accepted theory of "Free Economic Generation" of a further two dollars of currency circulation for every direct dollar is applied, the port and its industry in and around Toronto was directly responsible for a total income to port area residents of an amount in excess of $57,000,000.00 during the year.

Throughout the years that growth and progress have taken place, the City of Toronto and

the Government of Canada have co-operated freely with the port authority in carrying out their projects. To finance the necessary work and in accordance with the powers granted them, the Commissioners from time to time issued bonds which were guaranteed as to principal and interest by the City. This assistance was required up to 1951 when the port operations were to the point where revenue and available capital monies were sufficient to not only meet operating charges but also to fulfil all obligations with regard to interest and bond retirement. This latter payment amounted to $775,000.00 in 1958. The Federal Government, during the initial construction period and since then, has constructed various pier and channel walls as well as carrying out certain dredging operations.

Municipal Airport located at Toronto Island is one of the ten busiest airports in Canada. It has a seaplane base in addition to land runways. It is administered by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners for and at the expense of the City. The same arrangement is in force with regard to the Toronto Harbour Police. This Marine Police Force, equipped with speedboats and lifeboats, patrols the more than 40 miles of waterways that exist in the harbour limits.

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The Housing Authority of Toronto was established under provision of The City of Toronto Act, 1947, and By-law 16933. Although the original By-law was passed specifically for the development of the Regent Park (North) Housing Project, the City may entrust the Housing Authority with the construction, maintenance, control, operation and management of any housing project as defined by The Planning Act, 1946; any emergency housing project; any low-rental housing project; any slum clearance project; or any other housing project which the Corporation has undertaken or may undertake under its powers.

As the City's Agent in all housing matters, the Housing Authority is now responsible for four distinct yet related operations:

1. The construction, maintenance, operation and management of Regent Park (North) Housing Project.
2. The maintenance, operation and management of Miscellaneous Housing.
3. The construction, maintenance, operation and management of new or renovated housing financed under the Charter of the City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited.
4. The operation and management of a Housing Registry.

REGENT PARK (NORTH) HOUSING PROJECT

Canada's first experiment in slum clearance occupies an area in downtown Toronto of 42½ acres and comprises six city blocks. Most of the 628 houses previously on the site were in poor condition, as were the commercial and industrial buildings. However, each of the 822 families living in the area as of July 15, 1947, the date of expropriation, was offered accommodation in the project as progressive construction made it available. Many took advantage of this offer and, even in 1959, some 400 families of the original families continue to live in Regent Park (North). With the completion in April, 1959, of the William C. Dies Building (Building No. 32), the project will contain 1,397 housing units as follows:

Bachelor	31 units
3 roomed	190 units
4 roomed	562 units
5 roomed	498 units
6 roomed	82 units
7 roomed	34 units
Total	1,397 units

These are located in 56 row houses; 16 three-storey buildings; 6 six-storey buildings; 1 eight-storey building and the Administration Building (14 units).

New Building for Diminishing Families

This building is named after Mr. William C. Dies, an original member of the Housing Authority and its present Chairman, in recognition of his invaluable service in the field of Public Housing, and was designed to solve a difficulty which had not been foreseen when the project was first planned. With the passage of time, many families have dwindled in size, leaving only the parents, or, as in some cases, a widow or widower. Because of the paucity of single bedroom apartments, many of these "diminishing families" were occupying more space than necessary, thus depriving others of accommodation. Unwilling to thrust these tenants out, the Authority has built this eight-storey apartment building to accommodate them. On the north and south side of every floor, communal balconies provide pleasant places for friendly visiting. On the main floor, two large lounging rooms with facilities for serving refreshments are available for use by members of the Regent Park (North) "community". The Authority is grateful to the Garden Club of Toronto for its generous gift of detailed landscaping plans for a garden for the use of the senior citizens living in the project. Protected by bordering shrubbery from over-exuberant youngsters, the not-so-young may chat together, engaged in games of

shuffleboard . . . or, if they prefer, merely watch the garden grow.

Recreation

Other recreational facilities in Regent Park (North) include a full-sized gymnasium complete with stage, public address system and games room, located in the Administration Building; four craftrooms in the basement of one of the three-storey apartment buildings; two "Tiny-Tot Playgrounds", the one in the west section having access to the basement of the William C. Dies Building for indoor play; two baseball diamonds; paved areas for basketball, volleyball, etc. Supervision of these activities is provided by the City's Department of Parks and Recreation. In addition there is an active Tenants' Organization.

Financing

Prior to the National Housing Act of 1954, Federal and Provincial legislation permitted comparatively restricted financial assistance for public housing. Therefore, the City in 1946 had no choice but to make a sizable investment in Regent Park (North). An investment, however, which will be amortized in the next thirty years leaving the City sole owner of some 1,400 dwelling units on 42½ acres of valuable land centrally located. These units now yield an annual operating surplus of more than $250,-

000.00. Savings due to the resultant decrease in fire protection, the incidence of crime, welfare costs, delinquency charges, etc., are incalculable. In addition, the payment of full property taxes ($265,000.00 in 1958) contrasts striking with the $36,000.00 derived from the area prior to its redevelopment. It would seem that the City has made a wise investment in Regent Park (North), not only in terms of dollars and cents, but in the immeasurable yet priceless terms of human welfare.

Rentals

All rentals in Regent Park (North) are geared to income or "ability to pay".

MISCELLANEOUS HOUSING

On February 1, 1959, the Authority had the following units under its jurisdiction situated on sites scattered throughout the City:

Wartime dwellings	107 units
Halliday dwellings	30 units
*Miscellaneous housing	10 units
Total	147 units

* This includes eight apartments taken over on Carlton Street, and two "Brand" Experimental Houses for Socio-Economic Families on Gainsborough Road.

CITY OF TORONTO LIMITED DIVIDEND HOUSING CORPORATION LIMITED

In order to take advantage of financial assistance offered by the Federal Government by way of mortgage loans to Limited Dividend Companies for the purpose of providing additional housing, the five members of the Housing Authority were constituted Directors of the City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited. The first or pilot project to be erected under the Charter of this Company is a small-scale development utilizing a parcel of City-owned land on Phin Avenue which will be known as "Phin Park". Phin Park consists of one three-storey apartment building containing 24 one-bedroom suites and ten row houses in two groups of five containing four bedrooms each, for a total of 34 housing units. It is expected this project will be ready for occupancy in May of 1959.

Other projects utilizing City-owned land and presently at various stages of development are: a six-storey apartment building on Dundas Street West (Brockton Park) to contain 106 suites; a three-storey apartment building on Dundas Street East (Doel Park) to contain in the neighbourhood of 80 to 90 apartments; and present plans call for a number of other smaller projects on sites owned by the City.

HOUSING REGISTRY

Owing to the continuing need of adequate housing for families in the Toronto area at rents which they can afford to pay, City Council on May 12, 1958, instructed the Housing Authority to establish a central "Housing Registry" where landlords are encouraged to list accommodation they have available at reasonable rents, and where would-be tenants may apply. Using the facilities of the Authority's staff and the Administration Building located in Regent Park (North) Housing Project, No. 415 Gerrard Street East, the Registry became fully operative on October 1, 1958.

The Housing Registry is showing signs of healthy and steady growth and is proving its worth by providing a very necessary public service. Various agencies are already taking advantage of this service, including the City's Department of Public Welfare, and as the Registry becomes better known to the general public, it will continue to provide an even greater service to the community.

THE PARKING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The Parking Authority of Toronto was established under provision of the City of Toronto Act, 1952, and By-law 18680. It is charged with the responsibility of construction, maintenance, operation, and management of municipal off-street parking facilities, providing accommodation at reasonable and economic rates. The Parking Authority is composed of three commissioners who are appointed for terms of three years. Each commissioner must be a taxpaying citizen of Toronto. In June, 1958, the original members, Mr. Ralph C. Day, Chairman; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Ellis, M.B.E., and Mr. Alfred Ward, were re-appointed for a further three-year term.

The Authority is required to be self-sustaining. It is not permitted to hold title to its fixed assets even when purchased out of the Authority's own funds. All fixed assets are held in the name of the City of Toronto and values thereof are shown on the City Treasurer's books as well as the Parking Authority's books. The Authority is required to pay all normal business and real estate taxes. For instance, in 1958 the Authority paid to the City Treasurer $327,968.00 and expects to pay $438,600.00 in 1959.

Operations commenced during the latter part of 1952, and at the time of writing there are 36 municipal surface carparks and 4 municipal garages providing 7,334 off-street spaces.

The Authority's first garage, located at Queen and Victoria Streets, was opened to the public in April, 1956, and at that time provided self-lock parking for some 435 cars. An additional level was added during 1958 which increased the capacity of this very popular garage to 532 cars.

During the latter part of 1957 the Authority brought into operation 2 mechanical parking garages, one situated at Temperance Street, the other at Dundas Square. The mechanical garage at Temperance Street provides parking for 396 cars, while the smaller version of the mechanical garage at Dundas Square can accommodate 288 cars. The mechanical garages are quite novel in design being able to park the car without either the owner or the Authority's personnel handling the vehicle at all. The Authority, with these two installations, has pioneered a completely new concept in parking.

The fourth garage is the Civic Square Underground Garage. This was constructed at a cost of just over $3,000,000.00, considerably below the budgetted estimate of $3,625,000.00. The Authority is extremely gratified with the growing popularity of this underground parking venture which provides some 1,266 spaces. This garage was opened on July 21st, 1958, by His Worship Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C. In the

early stages the patronage was light but during the Christmas shopping period the Underground Garage parked in excess of 4,200 cars a day on numerous occasions. Since that time, in spite of the seasonally slack parking months, the Underground Garage has maintained a satisfactory level of parkers' use. It was originally thought that a 900-car extension would be made to this garage when the new City Hall was constructed. However, the Parking Authority now feels that due to parking trends this addition should be at least 1,000 cars, and the Authority is planning for this amount.

During its short history, the Authority has introduced many innovations in its parking methods. Possibly one with which the public is well familiar is its method of indicating its off-street parking facilities by means of the sign with a directional arrow. The Authority is anxious to have this symbol adopted by other municipalities to indicate their facilities and by such means the symbol may well become a standard for high quality, off-street parking.

As has been indicated in Annual Reports, there are extensive plans for the future. Right at the moment there is on hand the extension of the parking facility in the Yonge-Eglinton district. This is quite novel inasmuch as the

Authority is going to operate 2 carparks on the same site. This will result in a considerable saving on the venture. The Authority recently submitted to Board of Control a design for a parking garage and combined office building to be located in uptown Toronto at Yonge and Bloor Streets. This is the forerunner of many projects to provide parking by the full utilization of lands in areas where it is presently not economically feasible to do so. On top of these immediate extensions to its operations, the Authority has long-term plans for garages on several of the present surface carparks. These, together with new surface lots, will bring the total number of Authority off-street parking spaces to over 15,000 within the next five years.

The Parking Authority of Toronto is proud to be able to serve the citizens of Toronto and the City's motoring visitors. It will always endeavour to maintain its parking facilities at a standard second to none.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Toronto Public Libraries, which are celebrating their 75th anniversary in 1959, now include the Reference Library and the Central Circulating Library in the main building at College and St. George Streets; the Boys and Girls House at 40 St. George Street, and eighteen

branches throughout the City. A nineteenth branch will be added when the Music Library moves in April into its new quarters in the Howard Ferguson House, 599 Avenue Road, at St. Clair Avenue.

The Reference Library includes the General Reference Division, the Hallam Room of Business and Technology, the Newspaper Reading Room, the Map Collection, the Treasure Room of manuscripts and rare Canadiana, the Picture Loan Collection and the John Ross Robertson Collection of engravings, prints and paintings illustrative of early life in Canada (the largest and most valuable collection of Canadian prints in existence).

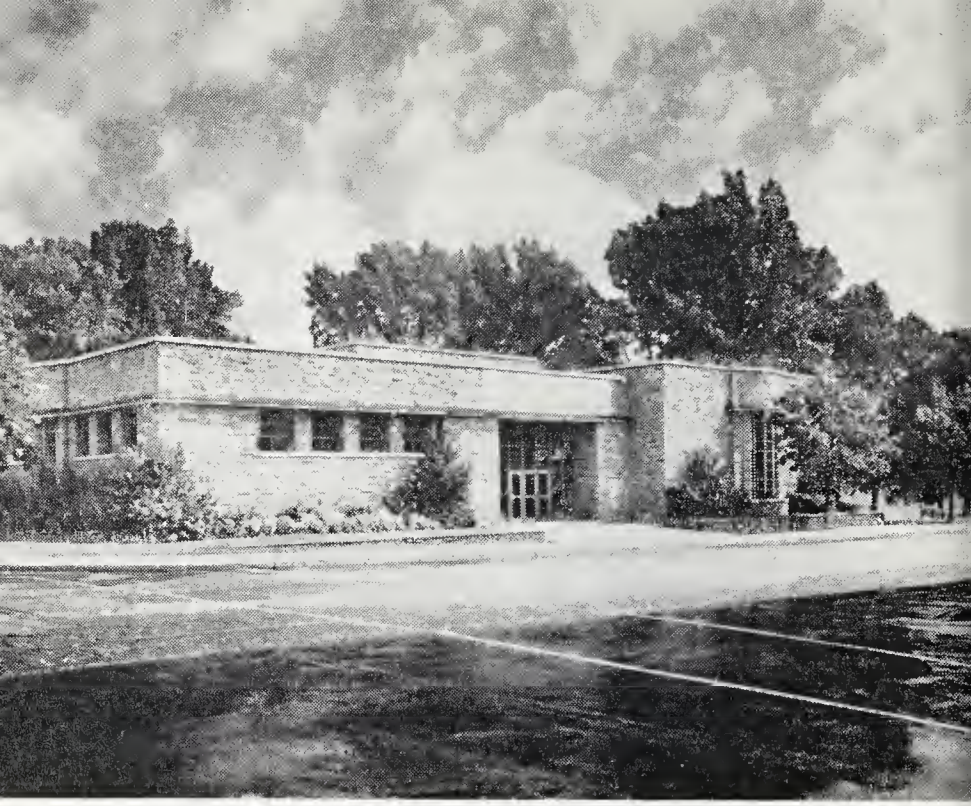
The resources of the Reference Library include some 232,790 volumes (books, pamphlets, Government documents, etc.) as well as leading Canadian, British and American newspapers and magazines, and a "Current File" of clippings. The Hallam Room has a variety of special services for business and industry, including a large collection of patent specifications, trade directories, trade journals and a corporation file. In the picture collection, there are over 477,000 pictures. During the past year, the Reference Division served some 290,000 persons, as well as answering over 40,000 telephone inquiries.

The Central Circulating Library has the largest collection of circulating books in the City, and includes the Kipling Room for boys and girls of High School age. In the main building also are an auditorium and exhibition gallery.

Boys and Girls House next door has a well-equipped children's library, a Little Theatre for story hours, puppet shows and other gatherings, and also houses the famous Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, 1566-1910.

The Music Library provides a complete service including books about music and musicians, sheet music, bound scores and record. There are over 25,000 volumes (books and scores) and some 2,400 records in the circulating collection. The Foreign Literature Collection of over 19,000 volumes is spread throughout the branches, but any particular book may be obtained on request through any branch.

The various sections of the City are served by the eighteen branch libraries, all of which, with the exception of the Downtown Branch, have boys' and girls' rooms in addition to the adult section. In addition, the Toronto Public Libraries administer smaller libraries in 32 schools and settlements; hospital libraries in seven hospitals; and deposit libraries in eleven Homes for the Aged, in Humewood House, the Mercer Reformatory for Women, the Metropol-



George H. Locke Memorial Branch Library at the corner of Lawrence Avenue East and Yonge Street.

Public Libraries — *continued*

itan Toronto Jail, the Second Mile Club (High Park Branch) and William E. Coutts Co. Ltd.

The management and control of the Public Libraries of the City are vested in the Toronto Public Library Board, appointed pursuant to the Public Libraries Act (Chap. 283, R.S.O. 1937) and composed of the Mayor of the City (or a member of the City Council appointed by him as his representative) and eight others: three appointed by the City Council, three by the Board

of Education, and two by the Separate (Catholic) School Board. The persons appointed by the City Council and the Board of Education hold office for three years, and those by the Separate School Board for two years. These members retire in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.

The Board holds its regular meeting on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Libraries are maintained by an annual appropriation from the tax rate, under legislative enactment, of an amount not to exceed fifty cents per capita of the population of the City as shown in the returns of the Assessment Department. This appropriation is obligatory, but on a vote of a majority of the members of the Council present and voting the appropriation may be increased to any amount the Council may approve.

LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1958

Value of Libraries, including buildings and grounds, about	$3,617,337
Adult books issued for home reading	2,324,389
Reference books used	280,858
Boys' and girls' books used	1,937,743
Books and pamphlets added (net)	25,824
Total number of books and pamphlets in the Libraries	941,914

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Visitors to Ontario often ask, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" Few, if any, natives would ask the question because they have been brought up on "The Ex". The visitor, if he persists in his query, will get as many answers as the number of times he repeats the question. More than two million nine hundred thousand people pass through the many gates of Toronto's Exhibition Park during the sixteen days of the Canadian National Exhibition each year, and each carries away a different impression.

If the visitor is perplexed by the number of different answers which he receives to his question, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" it is because it is many things to many people. The Park, the buildings, the exhibits, the sports, are but hollow shells without the crowds. To every member of each day's crowd, the Ex is something different. It is a subjective creature, which leaves contrasting memory pictures for each age, each member of the family.

It is a family affair with the escorting parents often wishing they were young enough to see it through their children's eyes, but at the same time visiting the thousands of exhibits which show them what is new in Canada. Many years ago, it was described as the "Show Window of the Nation".

Visitors still come to see what is new. In the past they have seen the first electric railway in Canada, the early electric lights, the introduction of X-ray, new street cars, trains and aircraft; rayons and nylons had their first Canadian public showing there and many other record firsts were set.

Canada's Sports Hall of Fame continues to draw crowds of visitors interested in sports greats of the past and present.

In 1958 the International Hockey Hall of Fame was officially linked with Canada's Sports Hall of Fame and is housed in the same building.

In 1958 the International Air Show was again held during the Canadian National Exhibition. This feature proved very popular with the thousands of visitors attending the last three days of the Exhibition.

Another feature of 1958 was "Lake Fair Day" which featured water sports of all kinds including log berling, water-skiers, racing shells, canoe tilting, displays by Royal Navy Frogmen, etc.

The greatest of the world's annual expositions has for its setting a magnificent park not far from the centre of downtown Toronto. Comprising 350 acres with a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Ontario it is a triumph of the landscape gardener's art. It is shaded by old

trees, traversed by miles of paved boulevards and includes all the public services and utilities of a well ordered city with the exception of overnight accommodation.

The tourist revels in the great variety of entertainment features — the $3,500,000.00 Grandstand with seating accommodation for more than 24,000 persons, is the centre of various forms of entertainment. Hundreds of performers on a 350-foot stage with scenic lighting effects of unequalled brilliance and magnitude have earned international acclaim for the annual presentation. The pyrotechnic finale is a scene of variety and beauty. Music of foreign bands; sport afloat and ashore, and a mile-long Midway makes an enjoyable and profitable holiday.

Industry, education, science, music, travel, fashions, sports, and engineering are presented in concentrated form. Agriculture is still a basic part of this great show window of Canada. Cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain and vegetables are on display and outstanding examples of the farmer's efforts are exhibited in competition one with the other for National awards. Canada's National Horse Show takes several days to complete the classes and in 1958 three separate and distinct dog shows were held during the fourteen days.

To celebrate the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway this year, a huge display of Naval and Mercantile ships will be seen off Exhibition waterfront. Included will be vessels from several NATO countries.

Something for everyone is certainly a statement truly descriptive of the Canadian National Exhibition.

To accommodate its many visitors two extra days were added in 1958. This year, the Canadian National Exhibition will open on Wednesday, August 26th, and continue until Saturday, September 12th (excluding Sundays). Rear Admiral the Right Honourable the Earl Mountbatten of Burma will officially open the Exhibition.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, held each November at Toronto, was brought into existence by the Association which was formed in 1919 to promote higher agriculture through an annual competitive exhibition of farm products. The "Royal" now holds an esteemed position on this continent because of its wide scope, its international aspect, its variety of exhibits and high standards.

The membership is composed of representatives of agricultural bodies from every part of Canada as well as the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the City of Toronto.

Prior to the opening of the first Fair in 1922 His Majesty, the late King George V, graciously chose to grant the Association a Royal Charter, thus the word "Royal" in the title.

Seventeen annual shows had been held before the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, caused their suspension until 1946. Entries were just over 16,000 in 1958 and the quality higher than ever before. The attendance was good. All of which leads to the conclusion that the value of this annual institution is heartily appreciated by both agriculturalists and the general public. Plans for the 31st show are well under way — the dates are November 13th to 21st, 1959.

The "Royal" has 26 acres under one roof, with accommodation for 1,200 horses, 2,250 cattle, 1,000 swine, 1,200 sheep and goats and 4,000 poultry and pet stock as well as display space. In all 15,000 head of livestock and poultry can be accommodated. In 1958, $145,000.00 prize money was offered. The following prize lists are issued during the Summer to a total of about 25,000 copies and will be mailed on request: Horse Show; Livestock; Seed, Grain and Hay; Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock; Dairy

Products; Floriculture; Fruit and Vegetables; Junior Activities.

The following description of the "Royal" appeared in the *Family Herald:* "The 'Royal' has a wonderful livestock show — perhaps the finest in the world. But livestock alone could never make it the convention hall of the nation. . . . No other single event proclaims our arrival (at nationhood) so magnificently or makes our essential unity so evident. . . . The 'Royal' is indeed the mecca of Canadian stockmen — and many Americans as well. Once they have trodden its tanbark they become true believers, ready to make any necessary sacrifices to return again and again. . . . Even a third or fourth prize at the 'Royal' is worth a tremendous amount in advertising. . . . Canada's 'Royal' is a tremendous force for the improvement of Canadian agriculture. . . . So they come to the Fair from the farm and the city, from public schools and high schools, some for educational reasons, some for business and some — well just for fun. Seems as though the 'Royal' has found the perfect combination to attract young folks to the Fair. There is something to interest everyone — and that something is a worthwhile experience. The 'Royal' is a fascinating classroom."

The administrative offices of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair are located in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN TORONTO

Toronto has more telephones in proportion to its population than any other city in Canada — 48.2 per 100 inhabitants. In 1958, despite the slackening of business activity, the demand for telephone service continued at a remarkable rate. During the past year, some 46,000 telephones were added in the local calling area, which is the largest in Canada — bringing the total in service to 720,000. It is estimated that 50,000 will be added during 1959, and that the people who live in Greater Toronto will place well over 6,000,000 telephone calls each day.

Keeping pace with demand, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada invested $27,000,000 in Greater Toronto during 1958 on the improvement and expansion of local service. An even more rapid growth is expected this year, and a 1959 budget of $35,000,000 has been called for in this area.

Year-end reports on Direct Distance Dialing, inaugurated in Toronto last May, indicate a daily average of 41,800 long distance calls dialed directly by Toronto area subscribers. Since then, cities like Montreal, Boston, Miami, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, and their suburbs have been added to the growing list of places that can be called direct from Toronto. When DDD was introduced, dialable points included only communities in Toronto's "home area", also Ottawa, Detroit and Barrie.

Eighty-five per cent. of the streets in the city proper are free of telephone poles and overhead wires, and in 1958, 246,825 miles of wire in underground cable were placed under Toronto streets to meet expanding requirements. One new telephone building and two additions to existing buildings were completed during the year in Toronto and suburbs — and three others were started, scheduled for 1959 completion. This year will see work under way for six more buildings or additions, one of them a 10-storey building to house long distance units, directory and sales departments and other administrative offices.

President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada is Thomas W. Eadie, with headquarters in Montreal.

Dr. W. H. Cruickshank, vice-president and general manager, Toronto Area, and C. E. Watson, vice-president and general manager, Western Area, are both located in Toronto.

Directors of the Company living in Toronto are Henry Borden, C.M.G., Q.C., and Robert A. Laidlaw.

Headquarters for the Company's Toronto and Western Areas are located at 393 University Avenue (EMpire 8-3911).

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

"GAS DESPATCH, THE NERVE CENTRE OF SUPPLY"

The Consumers' Gas Company has been serving the Toronto area for 110 years. It supplies natural gas for residential, commercial and industrial use.

Some 1,500 Company employees serve nearly 200,000 customers in Metropolitan Toronto, with the number of dealers and installers totalling many more hundreds. Since the introduction of natural gas in 1955, the number of heating customers added to the lines in the area amounts to some 65,000. Natural gas from Western Canada is used throughout the system.

During 1958, the Company paid approximately three-quarters of a million dollars in property taxes to the Metropolitan communities.

Competitive rates for any gas application may be obtained from the Company, or from one of the many dealers. The Industrial Development Division, at 19 Toronto Street, assists industry interested in locating in Metropolitan Toronto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. L. Bishop, President; O. L. Jones, Vice-President and General Manager; M. Geary, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; W. C. Laidlaw; J. A. Northey; Rolph R. Corson;

G. E. Creber; Honourable Senator G. P. Campbell, Q.C., LL.D.; J. K. MacDonald; A. Ross Poyntz; Wm. H. Zimmerman; His Worship the Mayor of Toronto, Nathan Phillips, Q.C.

General Offices: 19 Toronto Street, EMpire 2-5858.

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System is owned by the City of Toronto, and operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners. It is one of the largest municipally-owned distribution systems in the world, and distributes power at unusually low rates.

ALTERNATING CURRENT LIGHT AND POWER RATES RESIDENCE SERVICE

Alternating Current — 25 and 60 Cycle — 120 Volts. Energy Charge:

Two cents per Kilowatt-hour for the first 60 Kilowatt-hours' use per month.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75¢ (Net).

COMMERCIAL LIGHTING SERVICE

Alternating Current — 25 and 60 Cycle — 120 Volts.

Billing Demand — by meter or 100% Installed Capacity.

Monthly Demand Charge:

Eight and one-half cents per 100 Watts of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.
Minimum Demand — 500 Watts.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of first 100 hours' monthly use of Billing Demand.

Seven-tenths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75¢ (Net).

POWER SERVICE

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—3 Phase —550 volts.

Billing Demand — by meter or 100% Installed Capacity. Alternating Current — 25 and 60 Cycle — 3 Phase — 208 Volts. (See Note.)

Monthly Demand Charge:

One dollar and ten cents per Kilowatt of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the first 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the second 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

Thirty-eight one-hundredths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%.

TYPICAL FLAT-RATE WATER HEATER MONTHLY RATES

	Gross	*Net*
500 Watt	$3.30	$2.97
600 Watt	3.70	3.33
800 Watt	4.50	4.03
1000 Watt	5.60	5.04
1200 Watt	6.40	5.76

Rates for other sizes on request.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION, SERVICE, REPLACEMENT OR REMOVAL.

NOTE: — Alternating Current — 25 and 60 Cycles — 3 Phase — 208 Volts Service is supplied in areas where 4-wire A.C. network is installed.

Rates for special classes of service, such as Hall Lighting, Sign Lighting, etc., may be obtained on application.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION

The Toronto Transit Commission is responsible for the operation of all local public transportation within the Metropolitan Toronto area with the exception of railways and taxis.

The present Commission was incorporated by the same Act of the Ontario Legislature which, on January 1st, 1954, joined Toronto and its 12 neighbouring suburban municipalities into the new Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. On that date the Toronto Transit Commission assumed all the duties and obligations of its predecessor, the Toronto Transportation Commission, which had served the City of Toronto since 1920. At the same time the financial responsibility of the Commission, which previously extended only to the Toronto city limits — an area of 35 square miles — was enlarged to cover the Metropolitan area of 240 square miles, an area approximately 25 miles wide and 10 miles deep.

The Toronto Transit Commission consists of five members, all residents and ratepayers of Metropolitan Toronto, who are appointed by the Metropolitan Council for terms of five years and salaries of the Commissioners are fixed by the Council. No member of the Metropolitan Council or of the council of an area municipality is eligible for appointment to the Commission.

Toronto can well be proud of its transportation system for it enjoys an almost world-wide repu-

tation as one of the finest publicly owned transit systems anywhere. 291,000,000 passengers were carried and over 47,000,000 miles were operated over its routes in 1958.

The Commission's fleet of 1,950 safe, modern passenger vehicles includes street cars, trolley coaches, motor buses and coaches, and subway cars.

In addition to its urban and suburban services the Commission, through its subsidiary company, Gray Coach Lines Limited, operates a network of interurban motor coach routes in central and southern Ontario. With its routes extending from the United States border at Niagara Falls and Buffalo to Sudbury, North Bay, the Muskoka Lakes and other Ontario vacation resorts, Gray Coach Lines' services have helped to make Toronto a hub of highway travel and have helped to develop a profitable tourist business for the City. Special sight-seeing and charter coach services are also provided by Gray Coach Lines.

The Toronto Island Ferries are owned and operated by the Commission. During all but the most severe winter months passenger and freight service is supplied by a fleet of 3 ferry boats and other freight craft between the mainland and the three islands — Centre Island, Hanlan's

Point and Ward's Island. In the winter months, service is maintained for permanent island residents by means of ice-breaking tugs.

THE SUBWAY

The Toronto Transit Commission officially opened its 4.6-mile Yonge Street Subway on March 30th, 1954, and since that time its popularity with passengers has grown each year.

Built in four years at a total cost of $64,000,000 including rolling stock, the line connects the downtown district with the north end of the City. Running under or near Yonge Street between Union Station and Eglinton Avenue, the subway is now providing fast, efficient, traffic-free transportation for up to 32,000 passengers per hour. A two-minute service is operated during peak hours. The Commission owns a total of 140 subway cars. With a planned capacity of 40,000 passengers per hour, the subway is the backbone of the Commission's transit system and it makes connections with 27 street car, trolley coach and motor bus routes. It is part of the services in the central fare zone of the Metropolitan system and free transfers are issued to and accepted from the connecting surface routes.

While the subway is of tremendous benefit to those who use it, it is also helpful to many thousands of people who may not use public

transportation. It has contributed to the relief of downtown traffic congestion, it has greatly improved real estate values along its route and, because of this, it has led to increased business and property assessments in the areas it serves.

With the strangulation of the traffic flow on Bloor Street becoming steadily worse, the Metropolitan Council authorized investigation and study of an east-west rapid transit route and ordered the preparation of plans and estimates.

The preliminary plans passed by the Metropolitan Council provided for a subway to be constructed on or adjacent to Bloor Street and Danforth Avenue, from Keele Street to Woodbine Avenue, with an extension of the present Yonge Street Subway up University Avenue to connect at Bloor Street. The total added length to Toronto's Subway System would be nearly ten miles. The subway extension and method of financing its estimated cost of $200,000,000 have also been approved by the Ontario Municipal Board and an early start on this project is anticipated.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

The Board of Trade of the City of Toronto was founded in 1844 and was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the late Provinces of Canada in 1845. Its principal objects are:

(a) To promote and/or support such measures as, upon due consideration, are deemed calculated to advance and render prosperous the lawful trade and commerce and to foster the economic and social welfare of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto in particular and of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada in general.

(b) To advance in all lawful ways the commercial interests of the members of the Board generally and to secure the advantages to be obtained by mutual co-operation.

Over the past several years the Board enlarged its scope and now encompasses the entire area of Metropolitan Toronto, and in 1958 it changed its name to The Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto.

The Board is one of the largest commercial organizations in the British Commonwealth and its membership of more than eight thousand represents virtually every branch of trade, industry, finance and the professions. Its affairs are conducted by a Council of twenty-four elected members and a number of Standing and Special Committees, all served by a trained permanent

staff. The Committees comprise specially qualified members in the many fields of the Board's interests, and the Board acts at the municipal, provincial and federal levels of administration on the decision of the Council based upon Committee studies.

Affiliated with the Board are fourteen Trade Branches. These are bodies of members in various classes of business to which the Board renders secretarial, treasury and related administrative services. Most of them are of substantial size and importance.

Also associated with the Board is the Board of Trade Club, which holds weekly dinner-meetings from October to April, and the Toronto Junior Board of Trade, which is a service, training and social organization of young businessmen between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Membership in each of these groups is close to six hundred.

In addition to its work in its own broad fields of interest, the Board has direct representation on many public and private bodies concerned with commercial, social and cultural development in the Toronto area.

The Board occupies the three top floors of the new Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide Street West, where, in addition to its administrative offices and meeting rooms, lounge and dining facilities and other club services are provided for the use of members.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is a voluntary non-profit, non-political organization of manufacturers in every line of industry, located in more than 600 communities stretching from Newfoundland to British Columbia, who are joined together to consider and to take action on their common problems. It has grown to its present size from a handful of manufacturing pioneers who founded it in December, 1871, in the City of Toronto.

The guiding principles of the C.M.A. are simple and straightforward. Its aims and objects are to promote the interests of Canada's industries and their employees, to further the interests of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, and to render such services and assistance to the members of the Association and to manufacturers and exporters generally as the Association shall from time to time deem advisable.

The C.M.A. co-operates constantly with federal, provincial and municipal governments, commissions, boards, and organizations representing other occupations, in measures intended to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people of Canada.

In short, the aim of the C.M.A. is the development of the welfare and prosperity of Canadian industry and thus, indirectly, the well-being of every Canadian.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO CONVENTION AND VISITOR ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1926, this Association serves as a Sales-Service and Public Relations Agency for Metropolitan Toronto in the increasingly important Convention and Visitor Industry. Its membership embraces almost every segment of the Commercial and Industrial interests in the Metropolitan area. It is governed and financed by the memberships of important business organizations with the co-operation of a grant from the Metropolitan Council.

During 1958, 466 Conventions were served, 233,215 pieces of Association literature distributed, and a total of 53,750 mail enquiries were processed by the Association office. Many helpful services are provided to groups meeting in Toronto, during the planning stages, and also while the Conventions are actually in progress.

Toronto today is classified as the sixth Convention city on the Continnent and with the new hotels in operation no time has been lost in endeavouring to promote some of the largest international Conventions ever to come to Canada.

For the convenience of visitors arriving by motor car, the Association operates two Information and Service offices at the East and West approaches to the Metropolitan area.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, METROPOLITAN

The Commission's objectives are to secure industries for, and aid industries in, the City of Toronto and surrounding territory and to give publicity to the advantages of the Toronto Area for business and manufacturing purposes.

It maintains comprehensive data concerning available industrial properties, accepts no commissions or fees, preserves confidential relations with its correspondents, invites suggestions as to names of companies, which might advantageously locate in the Toronto Area, and has a staff of qualified engineers in industrial, economic and statistical research.

Since the Commission commenced operations in 1929, it has co-operated in the establishment of 525 industrial developments for the Toronto Area, representing a capital investment of $436,000,000.00. They already provide direct employment for 44,000 persons—a figure greater than the manufacturing employment in most Ontario cities. These companies in 1958 paid to the municipalities of the Toronto Area for taxes and hydro power a total of $8,700,000.00.

TORONTO CIVIC HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

The Toronto Civic Historical Committee was established by City Council in 1949 for the purpose of supervising and controlling, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, all matters of an historical nature within the municipality. Due to the broadening scope of the Committee's functions, it was found desirable to obtain legislation that it be established as a Board to give it greater executive authority. The Toronto Historical Board will be composed of two elected representatives, and fifteen private citizens, all of whom are appointed by City Council.

The Board will continue to supervise and control the restoration and development of Fort York and its operation as an educational and tourist site. The Fort is open to the public from May 15 to October 31 each year, and provides a series of displays designed to show the early Military life of the City. Visitors are conducted through the premises by competent guides, a small admission charge being made to defray expenses. Educational tours for school classes or groups sponsored by charitable organizations are available at no charge. The Fort Guard, which is equipped and trained in the manner of the York Militia during the War of 1812-14, parades daily. Souvenirs, Canadian handicrafts, and refreshments are sold through a Canteen which is operated on the premises under the management of the Committee.

— By J. D. Kelly — Confederation Life Collection.

General Salute by the Queen's Rangers at the Proclamation of Queen Victoria's Coronation, Fort York, June 28, 1838.

Toronto Civic Historical Committee — *continued*

In 1953 the Historical Committee prepared and published a booklet entitled "Historic Toronto", which describes the City's beginnings, and a number of its places of historical interest. The booklet is sold at Fort York and other historic sites. A booklet entitled "Fort York", which gives the history of the Fort and the Battle of York, is also published and sold by the Committee.

Among its other activities the Committee is undertaking the restoration of the remaining building of Stanley Barracks, which, when com-

pleted, will house "The Marine Museum of Upper Canada" and "The Toronto Historical Museum". The former, it is planned, will tell the story of shipping on the inland waterways of central Canada, from the days of the fur trade to the present time; the latter, the story of the growth and development of the City of Toronto and its people.

The Committee is concerned with the preservation and marking of sites of historical interest throughout the City, and is also interested in assisting other organizations with the development and promotion of local historical museums. It is the Committee's aim to co-ordinate the development of existing sites so that, ultimately, by means of the whole, a comprehensive picture of the history of Toronto may be presented.

The Committee is currently preparing a survey of local museums as a guide for future planning.

THE TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR

Paul H. Mills, O.B.E., K.C., President

Frederick Silvester, Conductor

The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir is perhaps the oldest musical organization in Canada. Founded in 1894 by Dr. A. S. Vogt, it has presented great choral works, not only in Toronto but in many large cities in the United States.

Its annual performances of Handel's "Messiah" and Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" in Massey Hall are considered to be among the finest presentations of these works in the world. In 1954 the Choir, with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, presented these two works in Carnegie Hall, New York. This was the Choir's fifth visit to that city.

The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir does not confine its activities to these two annual performances, however. Every season it presents outstanding performances of great choral works with famous soloists and a symphony orchestra. During the past it has brought to Toronto many famous orchestras for its performances but now engages the Toronto Symphony Orchestra for its performances.

The Choir has had only four conductors during its long history: Dr. Vogt who founded it in 1894, Dr. H. A. Fricker from 1917 to 1942, Sir Ernest MacMillan from 1942 to 1957, and Frederick Silvester, the present conductor, who was appointed in 1957.

THE TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskind, is recognized as one of the ten leading orchestras of the North American Continent, and is the hub of the musical life of Toronto.

Its season consists of almost eighty concerts which include twelve pair of Tuesday-Wednesday series subscription concerts which attract world famous artists to this city to appear as guest soloists with the orchestra; a series of twenty-six Sunday afternoon Pop Concerts; several evening concerts for Secondary School Students, and a number of afternoon concerts for school children; all presented in Massey Hall. In addition to these concerts the T.S.O. plays a number of concerts each year in other cities in Canada and the United States: Detroit, Buffalo, Kitchener, Peterborough, Hamilton, Kingston, to name a few. These visits of Toronto's famous orchestra do much to enhance the prestige of this city and to display the cultural stature of Canada.

The operating budget of the T.S.O. for the 1958-59 season has been set at $385,000.00 and the expected earned income is estimated at $210,000.00, leaving a balance of $175,000.00 to be raised through donations. This percentage of earned income to expenditures is the highest of any comparable orchestra on this continent. Necessary funds are obtained through the work of the Board of Directors, the fabulous energy and unique activities of the Women's Committee of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association, through donations from business firms and indi-

viduals, and an annual grant from Metropolitan Toronto.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has a long and colourful history. In 1906 Mr. Frank Welsman and Dr. Edward Fisher organized an orchestra which became the T.S.O. In 1918 operations were suspended, and in 1922 Dr. Luigi von Kunitz organized an orchestra which he developed into an outstanding organization although concerts were presented at 5.00 p.m. due to the fact that the leading musicians were only available at that time between their engagements at the theatres and movie houses.

Upon the death of Dr. von Kunitz in 1931 Sir Ernest MacMillan was appointed conductor and a series of evening concerts was established as the new talking films made the musicians available in the evening. After serving the orchestra for 25 years, Sir Ernest retired in 1956 and the internationally famous conductor, Walter Susskind, was appointed for three years, a term which was recently extended.

Born in Prague, Walter Susskind was conducting at the Prague German Opera House when he was twenty. During the war he toured twenty-six countries as a concert pianist finally making his home in England where he became conductor of the Carl Rosa and Sadler's Wells Opera Companies. He guest conducted the leading British orchestras and became conductor of

the Scottish National Orchestra, and later conductor of the Victoria Symphony in Melbourne, Australia. During all this time he made regular tours as guest conductor of most of the leading orchestras of the world. Since coming to Toronto he has continued to travel extensively as guest conductor, presenting concerts with famous orchestras in concert halls, radio studios and recording sessions.

THE ART GALLERY OF TORONTO

AT 317 DUNDAS STREET WEST

When the final history of The Art Gallery of Toronto is written, 1959 will almost certainly be known as "The Year of the Tintoretto". The purchase of the 16th century masterpiece "Christ Washing His Disciples' Feet" by the famous Italian painter Tintoretto is a truly significant addition to the Gallery's collection of fine art. Thus the Gallery keeps pace with the expanding city and continues to be a cultural stimulus for citizens and visitors alike.

In 1900, when a public-spirited committee under Sir Edmund Walker took the first steps toward the incorporation of a Toronto gallery, the "Toronto Art Museum" as it was then known had no land, no building, and certainly no collection. Nor did it have the funds to acquire such necessities. However, in 1911 the generous

bequest of Grange House by Mrs. Goldwin Smith, plus a special Act of Parliament, gave the young institution its building site. In 1918 the first galleries were completed and since then the building has grown in stages to its present state.

The collection too had its beginnings in 1911 when an arrangement was made with the Canadian National Exhibition to receive on long-term loan works of art acquired by that association. Today the visitor will find painting and sculpture ranging from Old Masters to contemporary Expressionists. A walk through the galleries will reward the visitor who enjoys Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Degas, Renoir, William Ronald and Jimmy Ernst.

Naturally, the Gallery has an important collection of Canadian work. Perhaps the best known examples are "The West Wind" by Tom Thomson and "North Shore, Lake Superior" by Lawren Harris. For the lover of contemporary art, there are representative foreign and Canadian works, including paintings by Riopelle, Buffet, Afro, Sutherland, John and sculpture by Henry Moore.

Every item in this collection has been given, or purchased with funds donated by private citizens and corporations.

Dutch Painting — The Golden Age.
Jan Steen family viewing Steen's "Family Group"
at The Art Gallery of Toronto.

The Art Gallery of Toronto — *continued*

In addition, the Gallery has been supported by generous gifts from the City of Toronto and the Metropolitan Council. Because of this support, Gallery officials regularly bring to Toronto outstanding exhibitions from other North American cities and abroad, such as the recent Hapsburg, Dutch and British treasures. On Wednesday Open Nights, lectures, films and demonstrations stimulate the adult visitor. Regular school

tours introduce the Gallery's collection and facilities to nearly 30,000 of the city's children every year.

Annual membership in the Gallery is open to everyone for a small yearly fee, and gives the members: free admission to the Gallery at all times, Gallery bulletins and periodicals, entrance to exhibition previews and valuable discounts on art books and prints. It is the interest of its 4,555 members which keeps the Gallery a vigorous and influential voice in Toronto's public life.

THE NATIONAL BALLET OF CANADA

The headquarters, school and offices of The National Ballet of Canada are located in Toronto. The internationally-famous company was founded in 1951 and had its first performance in this city in November of that year. Now a permanent, year-round organization with its own scenic, wardrobe and business departments, the National Ballet has performed to more than 1,000,000 paying customers in three countries besides the millions more who have seen it on television networks in Canada and the United States.

Artistic Director Celia Franca founded also a summer school which, in the 19th-century St. Lawrence Hall, attracts annually hundreds of

National Ballet of Canada.
Scene from "Winter Night".

The National Ballet of Canada — *continued*

dance students and teachers from all parts of the continent.

Scenery and costumes are situated in a second-storey loft at 269 Pape Avenue, where winter rehearsals also are held.

Sixteen original Canadian works, many with specially-commissioned music, are included in the company's repertoire of more than 40 ballets. It is the only company in North America with four of the great classics ("Swan Lake",

"The Nutcracker", "Coppelia", "Giselle") in their entirety. Distinguished European and and American choreographers also are represented, including Antony Tudor, Frederick Ashton and Walter Gore.

Head Office of the company is 73 Adelaide Street West. From here, liaison with branches of The National Ballet Guild of Canada is carried on. The company arranges its own bookings inside Canada. Outside this country engagements are arranged through the William Morris Agency, 1740 Broadway, New York City.

Artistic adviser is Kay Ambrose, noted author, artist, designer and lecturer. Ballet Mistress is Betty Oliphant; Musical Director, George Crum; Company Notator (Labanotation), Lucille McClure; Stage Director, Andre Dufresne; General Manager, Carman B. Guild.

The National Ballet Guild of Canada was established formally by Letters Patent, October 27, 1951. Its purpose was to create and maintain a professional ballet company in and for Canada which would strive for the highest standard of performance and offer to talented young Canadians and to other associated artists the opportunity for a ballet career in Canada. Guild branches are in Toronto, London (Ont.), Windsor, Belleville, Hamilton, Montreal, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec and other cities.

OPERA FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO

The Opera Festival Association of Toronto, now in its eleventh season, was formed in 1950, and is responsible for developing the first repertory opera company on a professional basis in Canada, the Opera Festival Company of Toronto.

With headquarters at 224½ Simcoe Street, the Company and its Chamber Opera Group have produced and performed a total of twenty-seven different operatic works.

Their repertory includes the operas of Mozart, Verdi, Puccini, Mennoti, Gounod, Smetana, Bizet, Massanet, Humperdinck, Wolf-Ferrari, Pergolese, Offenbach, J. Strauss Jr., Lehar, and Rogers and Hammerstein.

The Chamber Opera Group recently completed a tour of eighteen cities of Canada, covering four Atlantic provinces with Rossini's Barber of Seville.

Besides this touring group, the Opera Festival Company have an annual engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre here in Toronto, where they perform three new works, for a two-week season or more.

Herman Geiger-Torel, who has made a tremendous impact on the development of opera in Canada, is artistic director and provides employment for Canadian voices in their own country. With few exceptions of prominent

Opera Festival Company of Toronto.
Scene from Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" — "A Masked Ball".

Opera Festival Association — *continued*

guest artists, the opera's outstanding group of operatic voices are either Canadian by birth or by residence.

General manager is Ernest M. Rawley and business manager of the Opera is Edwin De Rocher. Chairman of the board is Floyd S. Chalmers and president of the Opera Festival Association of Toronto is Frank McEachren.

The Association is aided by a capable and energetic women's committee, headed by Mrs. John Godfrey who is president. This group is particularly interested in the ticket sale and in the opportunities provided to Canadian professional singers, students and graduates of the Royal Conservatory of Music. They also serve on the board of directors of the Association.

THE METROPOLITAN TORONTO TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

The Metropolitan Toronto Traffic Conference was formed in January, 1959, by the amalgamation of the Traffic Advisory Board and the Toronto and District Traffic Conference (originally appointed by the City in 1930).

The Conference provides a forum in which technical officials responsible for the movement and safety of vehicular and pedestrian traffic meet with representatives of private organizations having an interest in traffic matters, to reconcile views, co-ordinate actions and advise Metropolitan Council, City Council and all local Metropolitan municipal councils on proposed traffic by-laws, amendments and matters of policy affecting pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Twenty private organizations are represented on the Conference: the Automotive Transport

Association of Ontario, the Association of Private Motor Carriers and Affiliates, the Toronto Cartage Association, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Express Companies, Garage Interests, the Toronto Parking Association, the Toronto Automobile Dealers Association, the Canadian Industrial Traffic League (Ontario Division), the Ontario Motor League, the Ontario Safety League, the Oil Heating Association, the Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, the Toronto and District Labour Council, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Greater Toronto Business Men's Association, the Downtown Business Men's Association, the Yonge-Bloor-Bay Association, the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, the Toronto Real Estate Board, and the Toronto Board of Trade. Also represented are six Boards of Education, the Metropolitan Department of Roads, the Metropolitan Traffic Engineer, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, the City of Toronto Public Works Department and Traffic Division, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, the Committee on Public Works, the Toronto Transit Commission, the Parking Authority of Toronto, the Toronto Harbour Commissioners, and township traffic co-ordinators.

The Conference meets bi-weekly throughout the year on alternate Wednesdays in the premises of the Metropolitan Toronto Board of

Trade. The place of meeting and secretarial services are provided by the Board without cost and the Conference members serve without remuneration.

N.B. — We have also invited the Head of the Metropolitan Planning Board's Transportation Division, and the Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto Traffic Safety Council to join the Conference, however we have not yet received replies.

FORMER MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO CITY COUNCILS

Honorary Presidents — Thomas N. Phelan, Q.C.; W. J. Stewart, C.B.E., C.D., M.P.P.

Immediate Past President — George Duthie.

Acting President — Robert A. Allen.

Second Vice-President — Jack Bennett.

Secretary — Charles A. Walton.

Treasurer — Edward Roelofson.

Director of Publicity — Robt. G. Dibble.

Directors — Garnet Archibald; Geo. Granell; John J. Glass; J. D. McNish, Q.C.; H. E. McCallum; Wm. Davidson, Q.C.; Charles M. Carrie; Arthur Frost, M.P.P.; Harold Fishleigh, M.P.P.; Alfred Cowling, M.P.P.; Leonard M. Reilly; C. A. Walton.

ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO MAYORS AND REEVES

The main objective of the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves has been, and is, to make representations for the adjustment of the municipal tax structure and the municipal position in relation to the Provincial and Federal Governments, so that municipal revenues will be used solely for basic and proper municipal services.

Over the past number of years, the Association has given full study to the major aspects of municipal financing and has submitted the results of such study in representations to the Provincial Government and the Federal Government, where applicable, for the correction of the inequitable situation at the municipal level. Since 1943 some 35 comprehensive briefs have been submitted.

OFFICERS

President — Reeve (Mrs.) Marie Curtis of Long Branch.

1st Vice-President — Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto.

Executive Secretary and Treasurer — Seely W. Eakins, 209 City Hall, Toronto.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

The Bureau was founded in 1914 by a group of public spirited citizens to promote better government.

The Bureau is governed by a voluntary Council of leaders in commerce, industry and the professions. It is staffed by experts on government finance and administration. For the past forty-five years, the Bureau has operated under provincial charter as an independent non-profit organization serving the community and its local government by providing a continuing non-partisan study and constructive criticism of civic affairs.

Through its regular bulletin "Civic Affairs" and the press coverage given to its reports and recommendations and through the work of its members and staff in addressing public gatherings, taking part in radio and television panels, and serving on official and informal civic committees, the Bureau acts as a reliable source of information, unbiased commentary, and research co-operation.

Membership is open to individuals, to business and professional firms, and to associations and organizations who wish to join with others in promoting an active programme for civic betterment in greater Toronto. The Bureau's publications go to its subscribers, to government officials and to the press. Its information ser-

vices on municipal finance and administration in Toronto and across Canada are readily available to the members and the general public.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

This Association was founded in the year 1899 to serve all Ontario municipalities, urban and rural, and is the senior municipal association in the province. It is the only organization to include in its membership both elected representatives and appointed officials.

Before each session of the Legislature the Executive of the Association meets with the Provincial Cabinet and with individual Ministers to discuss the resolutions developed by member municipalities at the annual convention. In this way, improvements in municipal legislation are effectively promoted.

As an annual service to members a complete breakdown of municipal salary levels in representative municipalities throughout Ontario is mailed in January each year. In addition, surveys on matters of municipal interest are carried out free for members on request at any time.

The annual convention is held over a period of four days towards the end of the summer at a time and place decided by the Executive. The 1959 convention marks the conclusion of the

Association's Diamond Jubilee Year and will be held at Sudbury from Sunday, August 30th, to Wednesday, September 2nd, inclusive.

At the time of the 1958 convention in Ottawa the membership stood at 280. Approximately 75% of the total population of Ontario is represented by the present membership drawn only from local municipalities. If the additional population represented by the 25 County members and by Metropolitan Toronto is included, membership represents over 90% of the total population of Ontario.

OFFICERS, 1958-1959

President — S. H. Blake, City Administrator and Treasurer, Fort William.

Vice-Presidents — George Bukator, Reeve, Chippawa; Mrs. Grace Hartman, Public Library Board, Sudbury; J. W. C. Langmuir, Mayor, Brockville; H. Peirce, City Parks Board, Brantford; William R. Allen, Controller, Toronto.

Secretary-Treasurer — Eric Hardy, 32 Isabella Street, Toronto 5, WAlnut 4-9717.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Chairman — L. R. Cumming, Q.C.

Vice-Chairmen — J. A. Kennedy, Q.C.; R. C. Rowland; C. W. Yates, Q.C.

Members — R. L. Kennedy, C. F. Nunn, W. Greenwood, D. Jamieson, V. S. Milburn, A. L. McCrae.

Secretary — O. R. Chapman.

OFFICES: 145 Queen Street West, Toronto.

TELEPHONE: EMpire 3-1211, Local 21261.

The Ontario Municipal Board is an administrative Board appointed by the Province of Ontario and given a great variety of functions under general and special statutes, duly suggested interpretations and delineations, amongst which are:

Approval of municipal debenture issues; dispensation of vote of ratepayers under certain circumstances or emergencies; approval of all municipal Restricted Area or Zoning By-laws; annexations and amalgamations; assessment appeals; arbitrations; supervision of street railways operated under Province of Ontario Charters.

THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

The Toronto Humane Society was incorporated in the year 1887 "for the purpose of promoting and developing humane public sentiment, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals." Its aims and objects are protective and educational. It strives for justice and mercy and well-being for all animals At the Headquarters of the Society, 11 Wellesley Street West,

it operates the City Pound, issues dog licenses and performs the duties of Dog Control for the City.

TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Paul F. Davidson, President; Norman M. Fraser, Manager.

Offices — 1104 Bay Street. WAlnut 5-4233.

The Toronto Builders Exchange is a trade organization consisting of General Contractors, Trade Contractors, Manufacturers, Supply Firms and Services joined together to consider and take action for their common problems in the Construction Industry. Established in February, 1867, it is now in its 92nd year.

The Exchange has 850 member firms employing thousands of workmen constructing industrial, engineering, commercial and institutional buildings in Metropolitan Toronto.

The Exchange offices are situated in its own building at 1104 Bay Street where a 34 table Plan Room is operated enabling members to review Plans and Specifications that have been made available by Architects, Engineers and Government Departments.

In its 92nd year of operation, the Toronto Builders Exchange has the largest membership of

any Builders Exchange in Canada, is the oldest construction organization in North America and is recognized as maintaining the finest Plan Room of its kind in this country.

A Membership List and Classified Trade Directory is published each year.

TORONTO AND DISTRICT LABOUR COUNCIL

(Established April, 1871)

As a chartered body of the Canadian Labour Congress, the Labour Council promotes the interests of its two hundred and fifty affiliates to generally advance the economic and social welfare of the workers, to extend the benefits of mutual assistance, and to aid the sale of union made goods and services. The Labour Council also encourages the workers to exercise their responsibilities and rights as citizens.

The Labour Council officers are:

President — Wm. Jenoves
Vice-President — D. R. Montgomery
Secretary — P. Churchill
Treasurer — R. J. McCormack

Offices: 33 Cecil Street, Toronto 2-B, Ontario. EMpire 4-5641.

The Toronto and District Labour Council meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8.00 p.m. in the Labour Temple, 167 Church Street, Toronto.

TORONTO CLEARING HOUSE

Comparative Statement of Monthly Clearings for the five years ending 31st December, 1958.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	$2,249,635,690	2,808,677,796	3,693,101,327	4,420,028,850	4,762,913,386
February	2,382,614,211	2,701,044,824	3,125,056,228	4,076,241,153	4,832,130,537
March	2,673,906,968	3,257,694,245	3,853,756,068	4,255,270,724	4,709,855,073
April	2,478,990,705	3,002,904,129	3,913,774,165	4,627,313,269	4,577,397,182
May	2,555,241,524	3,466,799,840	4,554,810,109	4,776,483,967	6,128,869,353
June	3,242,474,466	3,279,073,124	4,067,197,646	4,547,178,925	5,142,448,103
July	2,942,793,607	3,336,540,710	4,541,824,642	5,258,865,298	5,377,830,713
August	2,663,587,767	3,254,866,583	3,847,845,558	4,033,359,199	4,462,109,358
September	2,732,058,627	3,131,968,669	3,427,844,071	4,447,245,503	5,383,207,950
October	3,808,690,376	3,377,216,742	4,304,563,973	5,607,354,846	6,111,800,282
November	3,323,321,652	3,832,707,435	4,141,842,014	5,332,881,941	5,275,126,140
December	3,301,815,585	3,769,846,446	4,480,952,915	5,306,419,204	5,742,194,194
	$34,355,131,178	39,219,340,543	47,952,568,716	56,688,642,879	62,505,882,271

W. W. DUNCAN, Manager.

THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

MARKET TRENDS IN 1958 SHOW A BETTER YEAR THAN ORIGINALLY ESTIMATED

After the abnormal pressure of immediately previous years, the outlook for business as it entered 1958 did not appear to be of too rosy a hue and bore no resemblance to the boom days of 1956 and 1957. Unemployment was relatively high, industrial profits were being squeezed by increased labour material costs on the one hand, against the reluctance of buyers to accept prices on the other; while as far as the mines were concerned, primary products were in over-supply on a world-wide basis. In addition, the labour front had a number of industries in a ferment, while in the United States, Wall Street faced all these problems plus the effects of an election year.

As a result, business, both Canadian and American, tended to wait for the second or third quarter earnings as a guide for the future and for the first six months the markets had a tendency to fall into this line of thinking.

At the end of the second quarter, however, the action of the U.S. bond market brought about an inflationary-conscious Wall Street, in which, helped by heavy investment trust buying, key stocks soared to repeated highs in the succeeding months of the year.

With less inflation incentive Canadian markets were slower than the American in getting started. To an extent they followed the broad

trends of Wall Street but in a more subdued manner. Historically, the relationship between the Dow-Jones averages and the Toronto Stock Exchange industrial index is for the latter to be approximately 20 points lower than the American, but at certain times during the year the gap had a differential of as much as 40 to 50 points. Similarly the other sections of the Toronto list — the mines and oils — tended to become quieter as the industrials advanced. Accordingly, trading volume for the year on the Toronto Stock Exchange was lower than in the preceding year, but owing to the high percentage of industrial trading, the values were only slightly less than those of 1957.

The extraordinary advance made during the second half of the year by the industrial stocks was shown by the index gain of 28% on the year. Industrials opened the year at 397.44 and made a new high record in November at 512.35, against the low of the opening day of the year. Base metals, despite the strength of the red metal during the year, made a gain of 11%, while the western oils had the narrowest of ranges. The increased interest in golds raised the index by 19% on the year.

The low base metal prices were reflected in the year's dividend total by Canadian companies, which stood at $689,000,000 against the 1957 high of $722,000,000.

ALCOHOLISM RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO

The Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario, located at 9 Bedford Road in midtown Toronto, was established in 1949 by an Act of the Ontario Legislature. Its function is (1) to conduct and promote a programme of research in alcoholism and (2) to conduct, direct and promote programmes for (a) the treatment of alcoholics, (b) the rehabilitation of alcoholics, (c) experimentation in methods of treating and rehabilitating alcoholics, and (d) dissemination of information respecting the recognition, prevention and treatment of alcoholism.

The treatment team includes psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, general physicians, other medical specialists and graduate nurses.

Although financed by the Government of Ontario, the Foundation is self-governing. All policies are set by its own 10-member Board of Trustees which is broadly representative of the business and professional community.

The Foundation operates Brookside Clinic, where in the course of a year a 15-bed hospital and an out-patient service provide treatment for approximately 1,000 patients.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

929 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17, HU. 5-8644.

President — R. S. Misener

Managing Director — E. A. Baker

General Manager — A. V. Weir

C.N.I.B. SERVICE

Designed with a double aim C.N.I.B. provides a Prevention of Blindness programme for the sighted and a rehabilitation service for the sightless.

In addition to arranging eye care for those in danger of losing their sight but unable to pay the cost, C.N.I.B. operates the Eye Bank of Canada to provide tissue for the sight-restoring corneal transplant. C.N.I.B. also directs a clinic for the provision of low vision lenses for those unable to read with regular glasses. Through a constructive education campaign by lecture, folder and film, C.N.I.B. strives to make all Canadians aware of the need to protect good sight.

C.N.I.B. SERVICE TO THE BLIND

C.N.I.B. service to the Blind begins with special counselling for the parents of pre-school children and continues all through life. For blind adults training helps bring about adjustment to the handicap and teaches touch-type skills necessary to take the place of vision. An

employment service locates suitable positions in industry and in cafeteria or canteen operation. An active recreation programme is offered for the leisure hours.

For the elderly alone in the world, the C.N.I.B. offers residence accommodation in modern buildings. Carefully selected staff provide sympathetic understanding.

Numerous special services such as the library of recorded books, travel concessions and discounts on the purchase of appliances makes C.N.I.B. a valuable asset to blind citizens in every walk of life. More than 22,600 Canadians are blind.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Founded 1896. Incorporated 1909.

Organization — National Office, 10 Provincial Divisions.

Membership — There are more than 1,500,000 members of the Canadian Red Cross Society in 1,221 Branches. Junior Red Cross membership totals 1,274,000 in over 38,000 Branches.

An Organization of Volunteers

As a member of the world-wide organization of mercy the Canadian Red Cross works for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the relief of human suffering throughout the

world. Many thousands of Canadians volunteer their services to assist others in need and form a ready nucleus of capable workers in every community for times of emergency.

Red Cross obligations include Disaster Services, Free Blood Transfusion Service, Outpost Hospitals and Nursing Stations, Veterans' Services, International Work, Junior Red Cross, Water Safety, Home Nursing, Women's Work Groups, Enquiry Bureau, Visiting Homemakers and Sick Room Loan Service.

TORONTO BRANCH ACTIVITIES IN 1958

Arts and Crafts — Veteran patients completed a total of 12,913 projects.

Blood Donor Service — Obtained 64,879 donations at 464 clinics and 27,101 patients in 22 hospitals benefited.

Canadian Red Cross Corps — 122 members gave 35,482 hours of voluntary service and drove 73,977 miles.

Disaster Services — Assisted 84 families comprising 268 individuals; help included emergency accommodation, food, bedding and essential clothing.

Film Services — Operated regularly in six hospitals and lodges.

First Aid — 25 Instructors taught 35 classes, involving 977 enrolments.

Home Nursing — 310 persons, including 8 blind, completed the course.

Hospital Services — 83 volunteers made 177,486 visits in six hospitals.

Junior Red Cross — 79,780 members in 1,761 branches.

Overseas Information — Handled 353 enquiries, located 160 persons in Toronto area and wrote approximately 2,300 letters.

Overseas Reception — Greeted and assisted 75 Greeks and Nationals from Iron Curtain countries, 16 Hungarian refugees and 3 Hungarian dependents from Romania and Portugal.

Red Cross Soldiers' Club — Provided a year-round home for 127 veterans of First and Second World Wars.

Sickroom Supply Service—2,961 sickroom articles were loaned.

Sunnybrook Red Cross Lodge — 136,474 meals served in canteen, 2,706 house guests were accommodated.

Volunteer Home Nursing Services — Gave 28,968 hours of voluntary work.

Water Safety Services — 178 adults and 85 children taught in classes for "Recreational Swimming for the Handicapped". Supplied 3,742 awards.

Welfare Service — Served 1,738 people, 970 of whom were given material relief including emergency orders for groceries, fuel, clothing, layettes, dentures, glasses and transportation.

Women's Work — Made and shipped 17,612 articles and 132,000 swabs to Ontario Division, National Headquarters and other Toronto Branch departments.

UNITED COMMUNITY FUND OF GREATER TORONTO

85 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario

Telephone: EM. 6-4241

Honorary Chairman of the Board — Edgar G. Burton.

Chairman of the Board — George M. Black, Jr.

President — C. F. W. Burns.

Vice-Presidents — C. F. Harrington, John A. Brockie, H. W. Thomson, W. P. Gilbride, John J. Wilson.

Treasurer — Kenneth LeM. Carter.

Secretary and Executive Director — John H. Yerger.

Date of Incorporation — May 16, 1956.

The membership consists of all those who give one dollar or more through the United Appeal.

United Community Fund — *continued*

Its affairs are managed by a Board of Trustees, elected by the members. This in turn elects the Officers, the Executive and other committees and appoints the permanent staff.

Its basic objectives are:

(1) To unit the financial campaigns of properly qualified agencies. (Any recognized welfare agency is eligible to join the Fund.)

(2) To promote social welfare through the orderly distribution of funds, and

(3) To raise the money.

The seven Red Cross branches in Metropolitan Toronto are not members of the United Community Fund, but participate as partners in the fund raising campaign in October which is known as the United Appeal for Metropolitan Toronto.

The number of organizations participating in the 1958 United Appeal was 95.

The second year of the United Appeal in 1958 raised $8,761,697 on an objective of $8,750,000.

The second annual meeting of the United Community Fund is on April 27, 1959.

SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Room 201, 160 Bay Street,
EMpire 3-4971

OFFICERS

President — M. Wallace McCutcheon, Q.C.

Vice-President and Executive Director — Miss Florence L. Philpott.

Vice-President and Director of Community Relations — Arthur V. Pigott.

The Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto is a council of individuals, public and voluntary community organizations and citizen groups, working together to assess the health, welfare and recreation needs of Metropolitan Toronto and to encourage the orderly development of well-balanced community services. It promotes measures for the raising of standards of social services and the development of public understanding and support of them. It offers its assistance in co-ordinating the services of the various welfare agencies both private and public. Another important aspect of the Council's activities is the assistance provided the United Community Fund through the preparation of reports on agency services and the undertaking of special studies. The programme of the Council is carried out through Area Planning Councils throughout the City and suburbs; Planning Sections in Family and Child Welfare, Old Age, Health, Recreation, and Immigration; and the Research Department.

It also provides the following services: Central Volunteer Bureau; Information Service, providing accurate information to the general public on health, welfare and recreational services; the Christmas Bureau, which provides a clearing house for applications for Christmas assistance, and channels gifts from donors.

The Council administers a Housing and Welcome Centre for immigrants at Union Station.

It co-ordinates classes in prenatal education in Metropolitan Toronto.

The Council publishes a Directory of Health, Welfare and Recreational services in Metropolitan Toronto, a Directory of Social Centres for Older Persons, and a Directory of Summer Recreation.

The Council is supported by grants from the United Community Fund and municipalities, membership fees and Foundation grants for special projects. It holds membership, and participates, in the Canadian Welfare Council, Ontario Welfare Council and United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc.

WEATHER RECORDS
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

The following information is supplied by the Director, Meteorological Branch, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto; telephone WAlnut 2-2164. For Forecasts, telephone WAlnut 5-4811.

Weather Records — *continued*

Year	Temperature					Precipitation (ins.)	Winter* Snowfall (ins.)
	Mean			Extremes			
	Jan.	July	Year	Highest	Lowest		
1949	29.5	73.8	49.7	99	4	24.85	50.5
1950	31.5	68.8	46.7	88	–12	33.69	69.9
1951	27.8	70.8	48.0	90	–4	35.40	52.8
1952	27.4	73.7	48.9	94	–5	26.18	70.0
1953	29.9	71.4	50.0	100	5	27.25	18.4
1954	21.3	70.2	47.9	93	–6	33.35	53.4
1955	24.9	75.8	49.2	98	–9	32.14	49.6
1956	24.8	68.1	46.9	95	–1	33.61	68.3
1957	20.6	70.4	48.3	92	–10	33.23	52.2
1958	25.6	70.2	46.8	90	–8	25.88	31.3

*Winter snowfall includes the amount falling in the previous autumn months and is the total of all the amounts of freshly fallen snow.

Seasonal Day Degrees Below 65°F. (September 1st to May 31st)

Season	*Total Day Degrees*	*Season*	*Total Day Degrees*
1948-49	6116	1953-54	6336
1949-50	6778	1954-55	6316
1950-51	6413	1955-56	7056
1951-52	6615	1956-57	6477
1952-53	6214	1957-58	6470

Extremes of Temperature, Precipitation and Sunshine

Highest temperature, 105°, July 9 and 10, 1936.
Warmest day, mean temperature, 92°, July 10, 1936.

Weather Records — *continued*

Lowest temperature, –26.5°, January 10, 1859.

Coldest day, mean temperature, –16°, February 8, 1934.

Warmest year, mean temperature, 50.0°, 1953.

Coldest year, mean temperature, 40.5°, 1875.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours — 3.88 inches, July 27, 1897.

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours — 20.5 inches, December 11-12, 1944.

Greatest yearly precipitation — 50.17 inches, 1843.

Least yearly preciptation — 23.84 inches, 1933.

Greatest winter snowfall—123.5 inches, 1869-70.

Least winter snowfall — 18.4 inches, 1952-53.

Greatest total hours of sunshine — 2,306 hours, 1900.

Least total hours of sunshine—1,844 hours, 1942.

Weather Averages — 1958

Mean temperature — 46.8°F. or 1.3° above average.

Precipitation — 25.88 inches or 5.05 inches below average.

Snowfall for the winter 1957-58 — 31.3 inches or 23.2 inches below average.

Sunshine — 2,113 hours or 75 hours above average.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

As 1959 began, the University of Toronto was well started on its westward thrust to Spadina Avenue. In the next nine years many old houses and business premises will be brought tumbling down and fine new University buildings will replace them. By 1968 the area bounded by Spadina Avenue and College, Harbord and St. George Streets will have been transformed into the University's new West Campus. The Toronto Public Library at the northwest corner of College and St. George Streets will be one of the few existing landmarks to remain.

The University, which almost completely surrounds Queen's Park and the principal Ontario Government buildings, dates back to 1827 when it was established as King's College by Royal Charter. Since then it has grown into one of the great universities of the British Commonwealth. In 1959 almost 14,000 students were enrolled. In 1968 there will be 23,000. The construction programme has been timed to meet this increase.

A new building for the many divisions of the Faculty of Arts will be one of the most important on the West Campus. There also will be buildings for physics, chemistry, zoology and other departments. A centre for women's athletics was one of the first to be started and another for men's athletics will rise beside it. A large area has been set aside for student residences.

Convocation Hall — University of Toronto

The University of Toronto — *continued*

Along with an engineering building and other construction on the existing campus, the University's facilities will be doubled.

Cost of the building programme will be something more than $58,000,000. This will be met by a triple alliance of government, business and the people. In 1948, when the University sought funds for an earlier expansion, the City of Toronto contributed $2,000,000.

The University of Toronto is Ontario's Provincial University. The academic organization is a

blend of the English college system and the American faculty system. In the Faculty of Arts are four colleges: University College (the Provincial college), and three federated Church-supported colleges: Victoria (United Church), Trinity (Anglican), and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic).

Other divisions of the University are the Faculties of Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Forestry, Music, Pharmacy, Law, and Dentistry; Schools of Graduate Studies, Hygiene, Architecture, Physical and Health Education, Social Work, and Nursing; Institutes of Aerophysics, Business Administration, and Child Study; the Ontario College of Education, the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, and the Department of University Extension.

Federated with the University are three theological colleges: Knox (Presbyterian), Wycliffe (Anglican), and Emmanuel (United Church). The Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, and the Ontario College of Art are affiliated.

The Royal Ontario Museum and the Royal Conservatory of Music are also within the University framework.

The University of Toronto is co-educational. The Royal Conservatory of Music teaches 7,000

and the Department of University Extension offers education to more than 18,000 adults annually. Students come from more than 60 countries, and in the School of Graduate Studies students with degrees from 160 universities are enrolled.

From an economic as well as a cultural standpoint, the University is one of Canada's most important institutions. The annual budget approximates $19,000,000.00, about two-thirds of which is paid in salaries to nearly 4,000 employees. Most of this is spent in Toronto on rent, taxes, household expenses and other living costs. The balance of the budget goes for equipment, supplies and other items, and is paid for the most part to industries within the City.

The University has fostered research in many fields. To millions of diabetics "Toronto" stands for the daily dose of insulin which has saved their lives. Research in the engineering fields continues to afford aid to industry and the public services. Evidence of research in the Faculty of Arts is to be found in some 400 publications annually by staff members.

The University of Toronto is spread far beyond the main campus at Queen's Park. The Institute of Aerophysics, financed by a Federal Government grant, is at Downsview Airport, north of the City. Nearby is the Dufferin Division of the

Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, a 145-acre farm with modern laboratory buildings and quarters for animals. Also north is the David Dunlap Observatory, whose 74-inch reflector is the fourth largest in the world.

Gull Lake Survey Camp, with 172 acres and five buildings, is 125 miles north of the campus, and in Haliburton County, 175 miles away, is the University Forest of 17,000 acres, where forestry students do their field work in timber cruising mapping, and silviculture studies and research.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman — Lieut.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc., LL.D.

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Secretary — W. W. Small, B.Com., M.A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1959

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

General:

Debt Charges, General		$ 5,316,833
Libraries — Public		1,614,059
At Large		3,505,340
Department of Public Welfare		3,412,038
Administrative Departments:		
Audit Dept.	$241,250	
City Clerk's Dept.	300,000	
Legal Dept.	312,390	
Mayor's Office	54,424	
Personnel Dept.	96,000	
Central Purchasing and Stores Division	258,220	
Real Estate Division	108,433	
Treasury Dept.	732,920	
City Council — General	751,390	
City Council — Grants	82,949	
		2,937,976

Estimated Expenditure — *continued*

Operating Departments:

Department of Buildings and Development	$ 545,954
Department of Parks and Recreation	4,858,763
Fire Department	6,231,439
Health Department	2,602,000
City Property Department	1,509,880
Department of Public Works	12,007,225
	$44,541,507

Special Services (Including Debt Charges):

Abattoir — Municipal	$ 616,170
Airports — Island and Malton	84,627
Canadian National Exhibition	778,432
City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited	15,170
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair	55,045
The Housing Authority of Toronto	808,971
The Parking Authority of Toronto	565,925
Waterworks	8,045,217
	$10,969,557
Total Expenditure — City	$ 55,511,064

Estimated Expenditure — *continued*

Metropolitan General Levy (City's Share)		
Against Residential Assessment	$ 6,841,160	
Against Commercial Assessment	13,541,902	
		20,383,062
Total Affecting General Rate		$75,894,126
Education: (Net Amount to be raised by Taxation)		
Board of Education		
Maintenance	$19,545,631	
Debt Charges	1,472,987	
		$21,018,618
Metropolitan School Levy (City's Share)		19,735,261
Separate School Board		1,462,195
Total Affecting School Rates		$42,216,074
Total Expenditure		$118,110,200

ESTIMATED REVENUE

General:

Financial Items	$ 15,000
Dog Licenses	63,000
Taxation Percentages	285,000
General Rentals	373,020
Toronto Housing Co.	35,280
Emergency Housing	20,000
Sundry	212,030
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2,532,500
Audit Department	49,050
Department of Buildings and Development	273,400
Central Purchasing and Stores Division	80,000
City Clerk's Department	9,000
Department of Public Welfare	4,000
Fire Department	1,000
Health Department	62,950
Legal Department	1,800
Department of Parks and Recreation	223,226
City Property Department	37,000
Treasury Department	16,400
Department of Public Works	712,000
Total — General Revenue	$ 5,005,656

Estimated Revenue — *continued*

Special Services:		
Abattoir — Municipal	$	625,000
Canadian National Exhibition		488,994
The Housing Authority of Toronto		260,000
The Parking Authority of Toronto		565,925
Waterworks		8,032,768
Total — Special Services Revenue	$	9,972,687
Metropolitan Corporation — Recoveries contra to City's Expenditure	$	1,868,064
Total — Revenue Other Than Taxation		$16,846,407
Province of Ontario:		
Highways Subsidy — (Maintenance Account)	$	461,883
Grant re Fire Protection Service		48,463
Grant re Police Benefit Fund		24,180
Winter Work Program, 1958-1959		636,276
Surplus brought forward from 1958		467,917
		$18,485,126
Taxation (Net):		99,625,074
Total Revenue		$118,110,200

TAXATION, ASSESSMENT AND POPULATION, 1949-1959

Year	Population	(1) Assessment		Tax Rate in Mills			(2) General and Education Tax Levy		Year
		Amount	Per Capita	General	School P.S.S.	Total	Levy	Per Capita	
		$	$	Mills	Mills	Mills	$	$	
1949	673,104	1,370,730,908	2,036	20.60	9.90	30.50	40,939,991	60.82	1949
1950	667,487	1,385,547,612	2,076	22.75	10.55	33.30	44,709,035	66.98	1950
1951	653,499	1,415,631,585	2,166	26.25	13.05	39.30	54,252,397	83.02	1951
1952	667,364	1,444,021,962	2,164	27.75	14.05	41.80	59,022,026	88.44	1952
1953	665,502	1,481,884,358	2,227	26.70	14.60	41.30	59,988,401	90.14	1953
1954	682,415	1,509,262,149	2,212	27.40	16.10	43.50	64,379,204	94.34	1954
1955	681,857	1,553,538,923	2,278	28.20	16.55	44.75	67,987,487	99.71	1955
1956	643,791	1,589,391,772	2,469	29.10	18.15	47.25	73,693,727	114.47	1956
1957	658,250	1,650,790,068	2,508	R28.45	19.50	R47.95	82,380,263	125.15	1957
				C33.05	19.50	C52.55			
1958	658,420	1,693,475,276	2,572	R29.80	20.20	R50.00	87,769,181	133.30	1958
				C33.60	20.20	C53.80			
1959	(3)658,000	1,747,048,713	2,655	R31.45	24.55	R56.00	100,318,580	152.46	1959
				C35.15	24.55	C59.70			

(1) Before graded allowances on dwellings.
(2) Exclusive of Levy for Ratepayer's Share of Local Improvements. Includes taxes levied on assessments made under Section 51 of The Assessment Act.
(3) Estimated.
(R) Residential Tax Rate.
(C) Commercial Tax Rate.

SUMMARY OF DEBENTURE DEBT, DECEMBER 31st, 1958

(Exclusive of Debenture Debt assumed by the Metropolitan Corporation)

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, etc.	Net Debt
General:	$	$	$
City Buildings	2,739,770.41	118,488.11	2,621,282.30
Civic Square	3,023,336.68	137,836.98	2,885,499.70
Fire Protection	461,017.59	——	461,017.59
Garbage Disposal	2,316,166.02	29,578.31	2,286,587.71
Highways in City	8,011,978.56	581,736.75	7,430,241.81
Highways Outside City	75,168.51	——	75,168.51
Libraries — Public	586,000.00	——	586,000.00
Local Improvements — City's Share	1,039,497.93	——	1,039,497.93
Miscellaneous	1,721,865.26	110,555.98	1,611,309.28
Parks and Recreation	9,457,884.72	267,471.34	9,190,413.38
Pension Plan — Civic Employees	3,166,000.00	——	3,166,000.00
Redevelopment	1,744,300.00	59,954.81	1,684,345.19
Sewerage System	3,128,067.33	273,546.17	2,854,521.16
	37,471,053.01	1,579,168.45	35,891,884.56
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	——	+190,000.00	—190,000.00
Total	37,471,053.01	1,769,168.45	35,701,884.56

Summary of Debenture Debt, December 31st, 1958 — *continued*

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, etc.	Net Debt
Education:	$	$	$
Schools — Public	12,824,511.88	434,927.44	12,389,584.44
Secondary	3,228,605.84	148,581.00	3,080,024.84
Total	16,053,117.72	583,508.44	15,469,609.28
Total General and Education	53,524,170.73	2,352,676.89	51,171,493.84
Revenue-Producing and Specially-rated Debt:			
Abattoir	93,000.00	——	93,000.00
Airports — Municipal	51,000.00	——	51,000.00
Canadian National Exhibition Buildings	7,076,403.49	313,543.23	6,762,860.26
City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited	107,000.00	——	107,000.00
The Housing Authority of Toronto	12,330,200.00	110,147.29	12,220,052.71
Local Improvements — Ratepayers' Share	1,566,173.62	——	1,566,173.62
The Parking Authority of Toronto	6,770,245.46	126,535.74	6,643,709.72
Toronto Hydro-Electric System	13,562,500.00	68,755.77	13,493,744.23
Waterworks	238,381.13	——	238,381.13
	41,794,903.70	618,982.03	41,175,921.67
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	——	+274,113.14	—274,113.14
Total	41,794,903.70	893,095.17	40,901,808.53
Grand Total	95,319,074.43	3,245,772.06	92,073,302.37

WATER RATES

Rates charged on a flat-rate basis are payable semi-annually.

The City is divided into five districts one of which is payable in each of the months January through May, and again in July through November.

Scale of General Water Rates

Schedule A

Dwelling houses: $1.10 cents per room per annum, subject to a minimum charge of $3.40 per annum.

Rooming-houses: $1.95 per room per annum.

Schedule B

Factories, office buildings, stores, garages, warehouses, and similar places of business: $3.40 for each flat per annum. "Flat" is defined as being each floor or part thereof of a place of business, or a place of business separately occupied on one floor of a building.

Private hospitals, rest homes, schools, fraternity houses, clubs, hotels, and similar places: $1.95 per room per annum.

The following rates per annum are in addition to the above-mentioned rates:

Water Rates — *continued*

	Residences	*Other*
Basins — each	$2.13	$4.25
Baths — each	2.13	4.25
Shower Baths — Not attached to bath-tub, each	2.13	4.25
Sinks — each	2.13	4.25
Urinals:		
Self-acting, each	2.55	5.10
Not self-acting, each	10.65	21.25
Water Closets:		
Self-acting, each	3.40	6.80
Not self-acting, each	11.05	22.10
Laundry Tubs:		
For pair of tubs (in one fixture)	2.13	4.25
For single or additional tub, each	1.28	2.13

Schedule C provides rates in addition to the foregoing in respect of a variety of fixtures.

Meter Rates

Meter rates are payable quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October.

The charge for water supplied on meter measurement is 26.775 cents per 1,000 gallons.

There is a minimum charge of $4.25 per quarter year.

Discount

A discount of 10% is allowed when payment is received within the prescribed period, and applies to all accounts except those for water supplied to the Island, or for water used without permission.

No charge is made for the use of a garden hose or lawn sprinkler where rates are paid on the flat-rate basis.

Water Rates at Toronto Island

Water supplied other than by meter measurement is charged at the same rates as are in force in the City except that the minimum charge for each half-year period shall be $8.50, and shall become due in each year on the first day of May for the half-year period ending on the thirty-first day of the following October, and on the first day of November for the half-year period ending on the thirtieth day of the following April.

Information

Full information may be obtained regarding water rates at Room 103, Main Floor; and for metered accounts, Room 101, Main Floor, City Hall. Telephone EM. 6-8411, Local 324, for general information and Local 322 for information regarding meter accounts.

LICENSES

All municipal licenses, with the undernoted exceptions, are issued by the Metropolitan Licensing Commission. For information as to the procedure to be followed and for application forms and schedule of fees apply at the Metropolitan Licensing Commission Office either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East or Room 105, City Hall.

The Department of Buildings, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, will continue to receive applications for Elevator and Dry Cleaning Licenses, and for licenses relating to the operation of Cleaning and Pressing establishments.

Dog licenses are issued by the Toronto Humane Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

Applications for lodging house licenses should be submitted to the Health Department, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street.

All licenses expire on December 31st, except the following:

License	Expiry Date
Cartage Owner and Driver	March 31st
Coal or Coke Dealer and Fuel Oil	April 30th
Journeyman Electrician	April 30th
Master Electrician	April 30th
Old Gold	May 31st

Second Hand Dealer Second Hand Shop Second Hand Junk Yard	May	31st
Second Hand Books	May	31st
Salvage Collector	May	31st
Lodging House	Sept.	30th
Shoe Repair Shop	May	31st
Shoe Shine Shop	May	31st

Any information concerning Licenses may be obtained from the Metropolitan Licensing Commission, either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East, or Room 105, City Hall.

TAXICAB TARIFFS

Extracts from By-law No. 33 of the Metropolitan Licensing Commission

TARIFF "A"
BY DISTANCE

One to Four Passengers:

For the first one-third mile or part thereof	$ .40
For each additional one-third mile or part thereof	.10
For waiting time while under engagement, for each two minutes	.10
For each additional passenger in excess of four	.20

Taxicab Tariffs — *continued*

Baggage, for each trunk (32" x 18" x 9" or 3 cubic feet) ..... .50

Hand Baggage, free if carried inside vehicle.

Hand Baggage if not carried inside vehicle, per parcel ..... .10

Brief cases and parcels of comparable size ..... free

BY THE HOUR

	Fixed Rate
For the first hour or any part thereof	$4.00
For each additional 15 minutes	1.00
For each passenger in excess of four, per hour	.75
Baggage, for each trunk (32" x 18" x 9" or 3 cubic feet)	.50
Hand Baggage, free if carried inside vehicle.	
Hand Baggage if not carried inside vehicle, per parcel	.10
Brief cases and parcels of comparable size	free

CHILDREN

Children under the charge of an adult: Eight years of age and under	free
Over eight years and under twelve years of age	Half Fare
Over twelve years of age	Full Fare

AMBULANCE

For any journey within the Metropolitan Area between the hours of 7.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. following $12.00

For any journey within the Metropolitan Area at any other time than the above . 15.00

FUNERAL HEARSE

Funeral Hearse $19.00

TARIFF "B"

DRIVE-SELF CAB RATES

MINIMUM RATES

Upon an hourly basis:

(1) For light imported automobiles and domestic automobiles of comparable size (herein called light automobiles) — 85 cents for each hour and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For automobiles other than the above (herein called heavy automobiles) — $1.00 for each hour and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a daily basis of twenty-four hours:

(1) For light automobiles — $5.00 per day and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles — $6.00 per day and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a weekly basis up to and including 4 weeks:

(1) For light automobiles — $30.00 per week and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles — $35.00 per week and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

For periods over 4 weeks — as agreed upon between owner and hirer.

TARIFF "C"

Rates for Livery Vehicles:

For each 15 minutes or part thereof	$1.00
Minimum charge per trip	2.00

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

(For List of Members of Council, Committees and Officials, see pages 297-302)

Population, 1,429,207

Area, 153,408 acres

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, as amended, provides for a federal system of municipal government, for certain financial and other purposes, for the City of Toronto and its 12 suburban municipalities.

The 13 area municipalities of the federation retain their autonomy in respect to local matters and have representation on the Metropolitan

Council, which is the legislative body of the federation and is responsible for the provision of the Metropolitan Services.

The Metropolitan Council is composed of the mayor, 2 senior controllers and the senior alderman of each of the 9 wards of the City of Toronto (senior according to votes at the preceding election), and the head of the council of each of the foregoing 12 suburban municipalities, making a total of 24 members.

The powers and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Council extend to the following:

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE — Administration of justice within the area and maintenance of courts and jail, including Juvenile and Family Courts. (York County is required to contribute to these expenses.)

ASSESSMENT — Establishment of a uniform assessment system as a basis of taxation for both metropolitan and local area purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT — The construction and maintenance of trunk sewers and sewage treatment plants to provide a Metropolitan sewerage system.

The local sewage collection systems remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

EDUCATION — A Metropolitan School Board to correlate the educational facilities in the metropolitan area and through the Metropolitan Corporation finance the local school boards in each of the area municipalities to the extent of:

$180 per year for each primary pupil;

$300 per year for each academic secondary pupil;

$350 per year for each commercial secondary pupil;

and

$525 per year for each technical pupil.

Assumes total cost of operation of approved special education classes.

Assumes responsibility for repayment of cost of school projects which are approved for legislative grant purposes.

FINANCES — The Metropolitan Corporation has exclusive power to issue debentures for the Area Municipalities and their boards of education as well as for its own purposes including the Toronto Transit Commission, subject to approval of the Ontario Municipal Board. All Metropolitan Debentures are direct, joint and several obligations of the Metropolitan Corporation and the Area Municipalities notwithstanding the fact that the whole or

any portion of the rates imposed for the payment thereof will be levied only against one or more of the Area Municipalities.

The net requirements (i.e., after Provincial Government grants and other revenues) of the Metropolitan Corporation and the Metropolitan School Board are levied against the Area Municipalities on the basis of their relative assessments. Each Area Municipality levies against its taxpayers both for its own purposes and for its share of the Metropolitan levy.

LICENSING — With very few exceptions, all licenses formerly issued by any of the thirteen area municipalities are now being issued by the Metropolitan Licensing Commission.

Licenses which are of a metropolitan character, such as taxicab owners and drivers, cartage owners and drivers, electricians, plumbers, etc., are being issued from the Head Office of the Commission at 171 Eglinton Avenue East. In so far as the City of Toronto is concerned, all other classes are issued at Room 105a, City Hall, as formerly, where applicants may obtain forms and information as to procedures to be followed.

PARKS — The Metropolitan Parks Department has under its control:

The Metropolitan Toronto Don Valley Golf Course (Yonge Street); The Humber Valley Golf

Course (Albion Road); The Toronto Islands; The Metropolitan Toronto Riverdale Zoo; Marie Curtis Park; James Gardens (Edenbridge Drive, Etobicoke); Edwards Gardens (Lawrence Avenue at Old Bridle Path, North York); and has under development a series of recreational parks and parkways predominantly in the valley lands of Metropolitan Toronto.

PLANNING — The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area comprises, in addition to the 13 municipalities forming Metropolitan Toronto, 13 other municipalities as follows:

The townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Vaughan, Markham and Pickering; the villages of Port Credit, Streetsville, Woodbridge, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Markham and Pickering, and the town of Ajax (formerly an improvement district).

At the same time the Toronto and York Planning Board, having jurisdiction over the whole county of York, was dissolved. Planning Boards in area municipalities retain their right to formulate or amend local Official Plans subject to approval by the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board and the Minister of Planning and Development. The Metropolitan Planning Board is charged with the formulation of an Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area, subject to approval

by the Metropolitan Council and the Minister of Planning and Development. This plan deals with land uses, transportation and transit, sanitation, green belts and park areas.

POLICE — As of January 1st, 1957, police forces in the thirteen local municipalities within the Metropolitan Toronto area were joined together to form the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. Including school guards the Force now has 2,860 personnel.

The Department is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police, composed of a full time Chairman (a Magistrate), the Metropolitan Toronto Senior Magistrate, a County Court Judge, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council and a member of the Council, who at present is the Mayor of the City of Toronto.

Under the Commission the Chief of Police exercises command with four Deputies each in charge of one of the four main functions, that is, Administration, Detective, Traffic and Uniform Patrol.

The Metropolitan area is divided into six Police Districts, the City of Toronto being one complete district and all former Toronto police stations continued as Divisions.

ROADS — Establishment of a metropolitan road system and the designation of such highways as Metropolitan Roads for such purpose.

Metropolitan roads are financed to the extent of 50% for the construction and maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50% by the Province of Ontario.
(For list of streets designated Metropolitan Roads in City of Toronto, see pages 219-220.)

The Metropolitan Council appoints two Members to the Toronto and York Roads Commission. In addition two Members are appointed by the York County Council and a fifth by the four elected Members. Its duty is the improvement and maintenance of suburban roads under its jurisdiction. The cost is borne 25% by the County, 25% by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING — The Metropolitan Traffic Engineering Department is responsible for traffic control signals, pavement markings, and traffic signs on all roads within its jurisdiction and acts in an advisory capacity to the Metropolitan Council.

TRANSPORTATION — Appointment of a five-man Toronto Transit Commission responsible for all public transportation in the metropolitan area, other than railways and taxis.
(Also see under Toronto Transit Commission.)

WATER WORKS SYSTEM — The Metropolitan Toronto Water Works System comprises Intakes, Filtration Plants, Pumping Stations,

Reservoirs and Tanks, for production, treatment and storage of water, and all Trunk Distribution Mains. The water is sold on a wholesale basis to the 13 Area Municipalities which operate their own local distribution systems.

WELFARE AND HOUSING SERVICES —

1. The hospitalization of indigent patients.
2. Post Sanatorium Care for Consumptives.
3. Provision and operation of Homes for the Aged.
   (For citizens of the City of Toronto applications are taken by the City of Toronto Department of Public Welfare, Private Nursing Homes Unit, 345 George Street, Toronto.)
4. The maintenance of wards of Children's Aid Societies.
5. The maintenance and education of children in Ontario Training Schools.
6. Riverdale Hospital:
   (a) Isolation Division,
   (b) Chronically Ill Division.
7. Housing — The Metropolitan Corporation has all the powers of a Municipality with respect to housing and redevelopment.

   Three elderly persons low cost housing developments are in operation and one is under construction.

City of Toronto Streets Designated as Metropolitan Roads

Annette St.

Avenue Rd., Bloor St. W. to Lonsdale Rd.

Avenue Rd., Oxton Ave. to North City Limits

Aylmer Ave.

Bathurst St.

Bayview Ave.

Beverley St.

Bloor St. W. and E.

Broadview Ave., Danforth Ave. to North City Limits

Cherry St., Fleet St. E. to Keating St.

Coxwell Ave.

Danforth Ave.

Dufferin St., Dundas St. W. to North City Limits

Dundas St. W. and E.

Dupont St.

East Don Roadway

Eastern Ave., Leslie St. to Queen St. E.

Eglinton Ave. E. and W.

Fleet St. E. and W.

Glen Echo Dr.

Jane St.

Jarvis St.

Keating St. and Extension, Cherry St. to Woodbine Ave.

Keele St.

Kingston Rd.

Lakeshore Blvd., West City Limits to Bathurst St.

Lakeshore Rd., West City Limits to Parkside Dr.

Lawrence Ave. E. and W.

Leslie St., Keating St. to Eastern Ave.

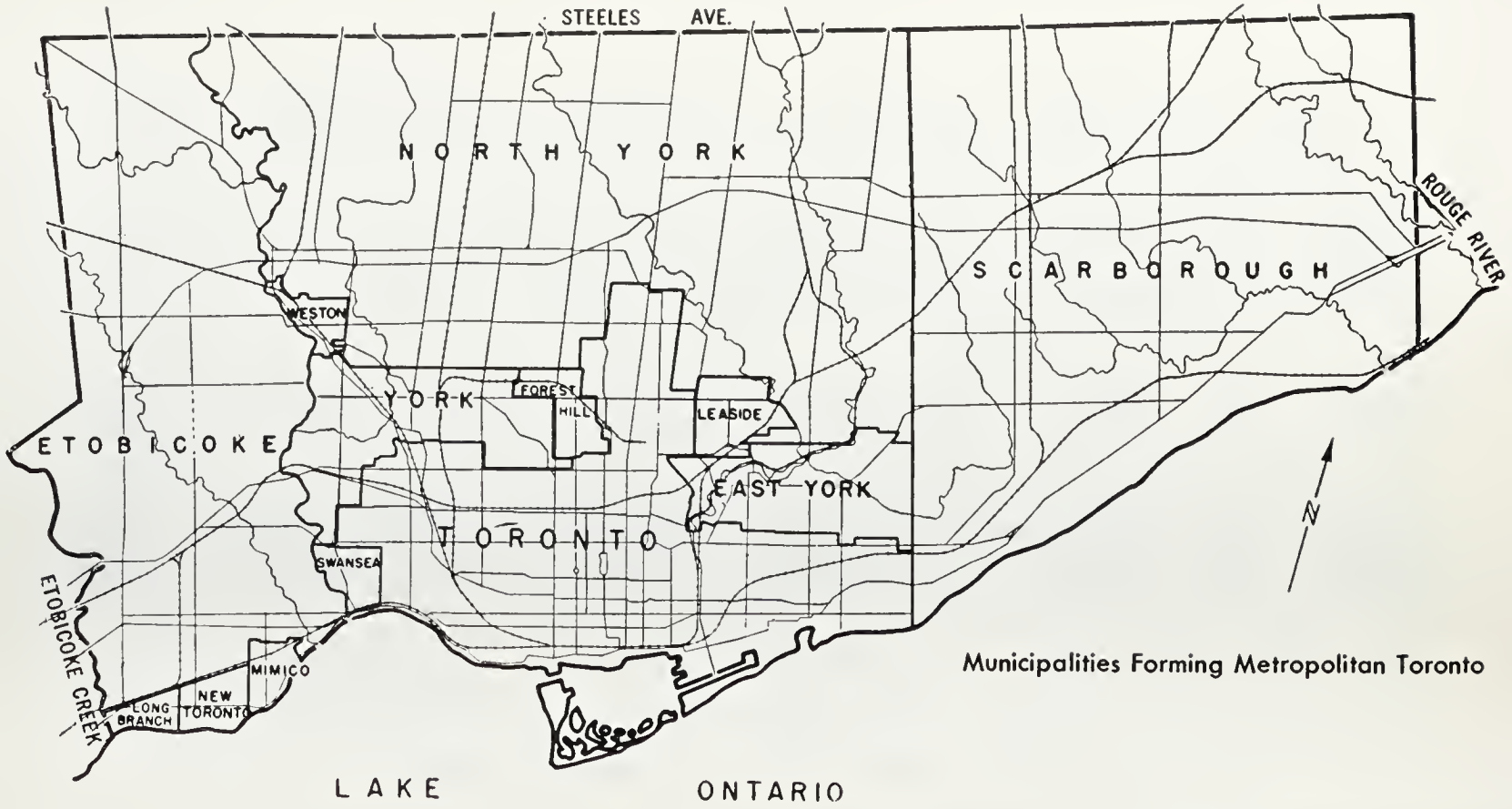
Lonsdale Rd., Avenue Rd. to Oriole Pkwy.

Moore Ave.
Mount Pleasant Rd.
Old Weston Rd.
Oriole Pkwy., Lonsdale Rd. to Oxton Ave.
Oxton Ave., Oriole Pkwy. to Avenue Rd.
Pape Ave.
Park Dr. Reservation, Mount Pleasant Rd. to East City Limits
Parkside Dr.
Queen's Pk. and Queen's Pk. Cres. E. and W.
Queen St. E., Eastern Ave. to Kingston Rd.
Queensway, from Roncesvalles Ave. to West City Limits
River St., north of Gerrard St.
Riverside Dr.
Rosedale Valley Rd.
Roxborough St. E. and W.
Russell Hill Dr., Spadina Rd. to St. Clair Ave. W.
St. Clair Ave. E. and W., West City Limits to Mount Pleasant Rd.
St. George St.
Spadina Ave. (Include Spadina Cres.)
Spadina Rd., Bloor St. W. to Russell Hill Dr.
University Ave.
West Don Roadway, north of Queen St.
Weston Rd.
Woodbine Ave.
Yonge St.

MUNICIPALITIES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Municipality	Mayor or Reeve	Clerk	Offices	Pop.	Acreage	*Assessment
City of Toronto	Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.	C. E. Norris	City Hall	658,420	22,336	$1,743,297,060
Towns						
Leaside	Mayor C. H. Hiscott	R. V. Burgess	235 McRae Dr.	16,409	1,152	63,080,957
Mimico	Mayor W. A. Edwards	L. J. Ferrie	261 Church St.	14,401	512	25,999,054
New Toronto	Mayor D. R. Russell	J. H. Miller	185 Fifth St.	11,918	768	39,049,846
Weston	Mayor J. L. Holley	G. H. Clarkson	70 Main St. N.	9,485	640	21,485.609
Villages						
Forest Hill	Reeve L. T. Simonsky	L. W. Archer	333 Lonsdale Rd.	20,112	960	62,186,240
Long Branch	Reeve Mrs. M. Curtis	George F. Gage	1560 Lakeshore Rd.	11,026	576	17,269,359
Swansea	Reeve Mrs. D. Hague	N. L. Ivey	95 Lavinia Ave.	8,972	640	21,214,010
Townships						
East York	Reeve J. R. Allen	W. H. Heaton	Coxwell and Mortimer	68,312	3,776	109,806,930
Etobicoke	Reeve H. O. Waffle	S. W. Eckersley	550 Burnhamthorpe Rd.	121,720	27,328	347,552,042
North York	Reeve N. C. Goodhead	A. G. Standing	5000 Yonge St	200,185	44,608	468,134,587
Scarborough	Reeve A. M. Campbell	C. A. Tripp	2001 Eglinton Ave. E.	168,281	45,056	320,205,938
York	Reeve C. A. Tonks	H. A. Hall, Q.C.	2700 Eglinton Ave. W.	119,966	5,056	206,253,888
Metropolitan Toronto	*Chairman of Council,* Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., Room 203, City Hall, Toronto	W. W. Gardhouse	67 Adelaide St. E.	1,429,207	153,408	$3,445,535,520

* Latest taxable assessment figures, compiled by assessors for 1959 taxes; not revised.



Municipalities Forming Metropolitan Toronto

HISTORIC TORONTO

THE FRENCH PERIOD

The history of Toronto dates back almost three hundred years when the present site, long before the advent of the white race, was the southern end of the most important of the Indian trails connecting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. During the 16th and 17th centuries, this site was called **"The Toronto Carrying Place"**. The trail ran from the mouth of the Humber River to the Holland River, thence by water to Lake Huron. A monument and plaque marking the Indian trail was erected at the corner of Weston Road and Clouston Road, Mount Dennis, on May 8, 1948, by the York Pioneer and Historical Society and the Toronto and York Roads Commission. To that intrepid explorer, LaSalle, must go the credit in large measure for making famous The Carrying Place. While his exploits are almost forgotten in the Province of Ontario which knew him so well in those early days, his name is held in reverence elsewhere across Canada, even to the Rocky Mountains. At that time, what is now the Province of Ontario was covered with dense hardwood forests penetrated only in a few directions by means of Indian trails. **The name "Toronto" is of Huron Indian origin, signifying either "a place of meeting" or "plenty".** At first, the name "Toronto" applied to the area surrounding the northern end of the

trail at Lake Simcoe, but in later years, the name became associated with the southern end of the trail on Lake Ontario. In those early days there was great rivalry between the French and English fur traders for control of the lucrative business in furs. The French had a fortified trading post at Niagara, and the English built one at Oswego further to the east on the south side of Lake Ontario, in an effort to divert the trade in furs from the French. To counteract this loss in trade, the French established a fortified trading post in 1750 at a site which is now at the foot of Dufferin Street. This post was built by the order of the Governor of New France, Le Marquis de la Jonquière, and was named Fort Rouillé after the Colonial Minister of that time, but was generally called Fort Toronto. There had been temporary trading posts in the vicinity of the Humber River from as early as 1678.

As a phase of the Seven Years' War on this continent between the British and French nations for colonial empire, Fort Rouillé was burned in 1759, in order to prevent English occupation, the French garrison withdrawing to Montreal. Fort Niagara was, at that time, being besieged by British Forces and soon fell.

By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France surrendered to Great Britain all claims to territory east of the Mississippi. Great Britain, by this

time, had eliminated all foreign claimants to the region east of the Mississippi and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

— *From the Imperial Oil Collection*

LaSALLE

Crossing the Toronto Portage, 1681, on his way to the Mississippi

THE BRITISH PERIOD

The Toronto Purchase 1788

As part of a plan for the re-opening of the route between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron, and for the control of the rich fur trade, Sir Guy Carleton, 1st Baron Dorchester, during his second appointment as Governor-in-Chief of Canada, 1786-1796, arranged in 1788 for a conference to be held between representatives of the Government and the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians, to negotiate for the purchase of the lands on which the city is now situated. Part of the price paid to the Indians was 149 barrels of goods, blankets, bolts of cloth, axes and a wealth of articles dear to the hearts of the Indians.

Town Planning

It had been previously decided by the British Government to establish a town at Toronto, and in 1788, on orders from Lord Dorchester, a site was surveyed by Alexander Aitken.

Later in the same year Captain Gother Mann, commanding the Royal Engineers in Canada, made similar investigations. Nothing resulted from these activities and plans at the time. Captain Mann had completed a survey and laid out a town of considerable size on the very same site where now stands Toronto. His survey took

in the whole territory surrounded by High Park, Broadview Avenue and Bloor Street. The residential area laid out consisted of 43 blocks, divided by streets laid out at right angles to each other. The military buildings were to stand in a great square, right in the centre of the area surveyed. This square today would comprise all the lands in Toronto south of College Street to the Bay, between Dufferin Street and Parliament Street. Captain Gother Mann gave the name of "Torento" to his proposed town, and it was under that name that the plan of the town including a full set of particulars, was forwarded to England with the Colonial Correspondence in the year 1790.

The Province of Upper Canada

By the Canada Act, 1791, Canada was divided into two separate provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. The Province of Upper Canada comprising all lands west of the Ottawa River, was constituted to meet the needs of some six thousand settlers mostly parties of veterans of American birth, who had fought on the side of the British against the Revolution, in the Queen's Rangers, Butler's Rangers or other regular or irregular troops. These settlers were of English speech, unfamiliar with the French Civil Law as exercised in Quebec. By the Canada Act, these settlers living west of the Ottawa River were

given the right to establish a government of their own, with an elective legislature patterned on the constitution of Great Britain. The King sent out a Lieutenant-Governor, a Chief Justice, an Attorney-General and other officials to organize the new government.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers against the American revolutionists and had returned to England on parole and, at the time, was living in retirement on his rural estate in Devonshire, was chosen by the King in 1791 as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the newly created Province of Upper Canada.

Simcoe set sail for Canada on September 26, 1791, and landed at Quebec. The next year he proceeded by batteaux to Kingston, arriving there July 1, 1792. He issued the writs for the election of the new government of Upper Canada the same month, after which he moved to Niagara, later to be renamed Newark, where the Provisional Capital of Upper Canada was established. The first meeting of the legislature for Upper Canada was held at Newark on September 17, 1792; it numbered 23 members in all, seven councillors and sixteen elected members.

The Founding of Toronto

Governor John Graves Simcoe favoured laying out the new capital of the Province of Upper Canada on the site of the present City of London, it being his opinion that the frontier of an enemy state was an unsuitable place for a capital. As a temporary arrangement, however, he decided to establish the seat of Government on the north shore of Lake Ontario where now stands the City of Toronto. This, because of its strategic location and easily defended natural harbour, he had selected as a site for an arsenal. Governor Simcoe had had his first glimpse of Toronto on May 2, 1793, when accompanied by his officers, he was rowed from Newark around the head of Lake Ontario in batteaux.

On July 20, 1793, Governor Simcoe sent a hundred men of the Queen's Rangers, a new corps with the old name, who crossed the Lake from Newark. This corps landed somewhere near the foot of Bathurst Street, and commenced the work of laying out the site for the new town. Governor Simcoe officially arrived in Toronto Bay on July 30, 1793, which is the date observed as **Founder's Day** by the citizens of Toronto, especially those of United Empire Loyalist descent.

— By C. W. Jefferys — Imperial Oil Collection.

Mrs. Simcoe sketching the first picture of Toronto Bay, 1793, while her husband, Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada looks on.

The Town of York

Governor Simcoe, on August 26, 1793, changed the name of Toronto to York, in honour of the Duke of York, son of the then King George III, a salute being fired at noon the next day, in celebration of the change.

York, in 1793, consisted only of the military works; it was not until the next year, 1794, that the erection of buildings was commenced to house the various officials.

The Legislative Assembly continued to meet at Newark until 1796. In that year Governor Simcoe issued instruction for the erection of the Legislative Buildings at York. These were commenced in July, 1796. The first session of the second Legislature of Upper Canada was held in York beginning June 1, 1797, but in temporary quarters, the new buildings being unfinished.

Because of ill health, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe was granted leave of absence and set out for England on July 9, 1796, never to return. In the same year he was promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General which was later confirmed in the Army. In 1806 he was appointed to succeed General Lake as Commander-in-Chief and Governor of India. While he was making preparations to go to India, the British Government, alarmed at the threat of Napoleon to

Portugal, decided to send Simcoe with an Army to Tagus to join the British Navy there. On the voyage out he was taken ill and had to return. He died at Exeter on October 26, 1806, and was buried at the family seat, Wolford Lodge, Devon, England.

War with the United States

During the War of 1812-14 the town of York was occupied by the United States Forces in 1813 at which time the Legislative Assembly Buildings and Archives were burned; and the Mace, emblem of sovereignty and authority for many centuries in the British Empire, was carried away. In reprisal for the burning and plundering of the Town of York, the British forces captured Washington, and burned all its public buildings. It is said that before setting fire to the President's Mansion, a regiment of Scottish soldiers devoured a fine dinner prepared for the President, then they burned as much of the house as possible, leaving only an outer shell. The President's Mansion was restored afterwards, and is now called the White House, for the reason that it had to be covered with many coats of white paint to conceal the marks of its severe burning. In 1934, during Toronto's Centennial Celebrations, the Mace was returned to the Ontario Government through the good offices of the late President of the United States, Franklin Delano

Roosevelt, as a gesture of international goodwill.

This historic Mace now alternates between the Royal Ontario Museum on Bloor Street West and Fort York, Fleet Street at Strachan Avenue, where it is on display during the open season. On occasions this Mace is used in the impressive ceremonies carried out at the official opening of the Provincial Legislature.

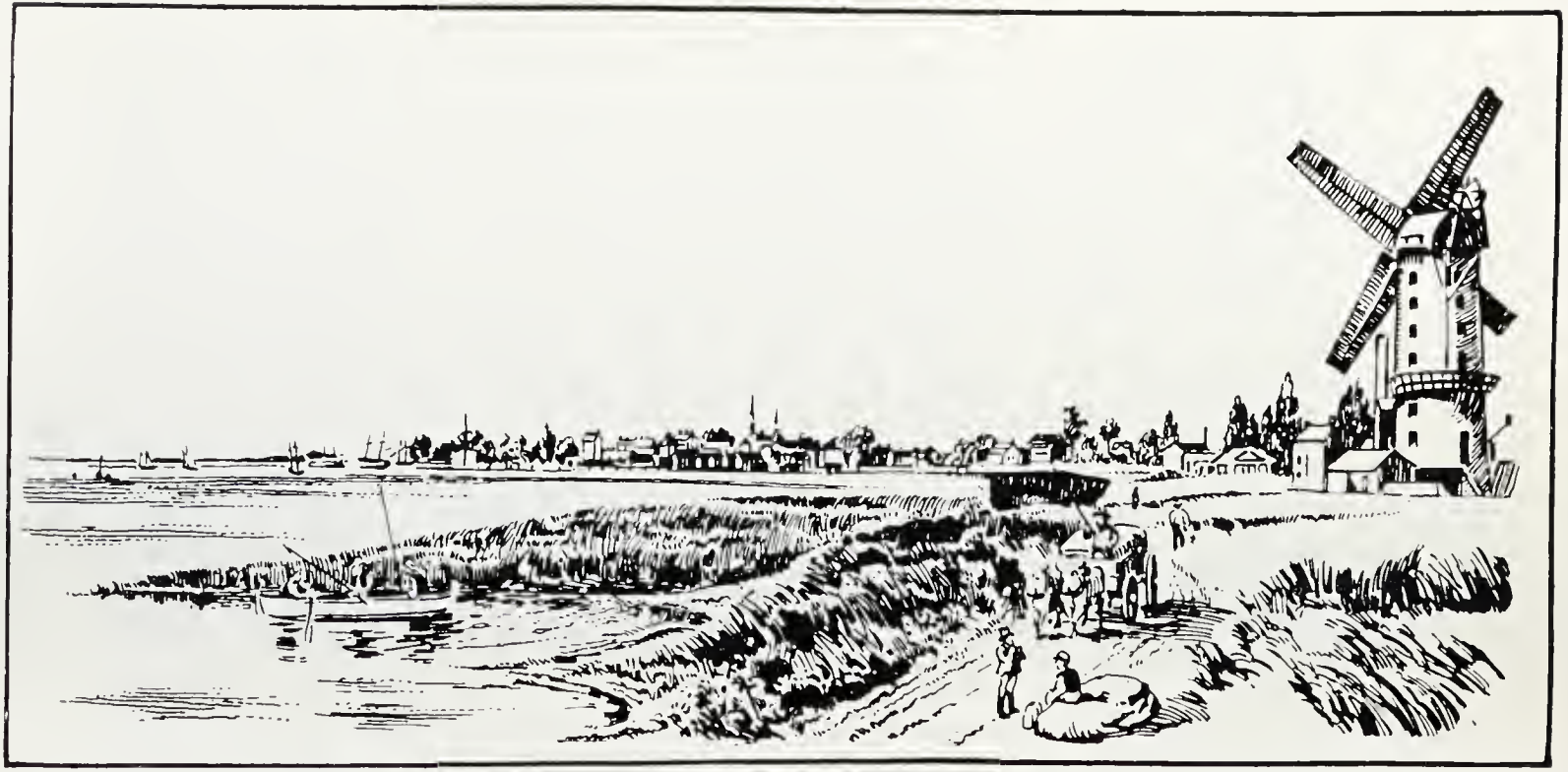
The City of Toronto, 1834

In 1834, the population having increased to over 9,000, the Government of the Province of Upper Canada passed an Act, dated March 6, 1834, to extend the limits of the Town of York and to incorporate the said Town into a City, under the name of the City of Toronto.

The preamble of the Bill declared:

Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population, commerce and wealth of the Town of York, a more efficient system of police and municipal government than now established, has become obviously necessary; and

Whereas, none appears so likely to attain effectually the objects desired, as the erection thereof into a City, and the incorporation of the inhabitants, and vesting in them the power to elect a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen and other officers, for the management of



— *Imperial Oil Collection.*

Toronto, 1834, from the East, showing the Gooderham Windmill.

the affairs of the said City and the levying of such moderate taxes, as may be necessary for improvements and other public purposes; and

Whereas, the name of York is common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience and confusion, to designate the Capital of the Province by a name which will better distinguish it, and none appears more eligible than that by which the site of the present town was known before the name of York was assigned to it:

"Therefore, his Majesty, by and with the advice, etc., etc."

The first municipal elections in the City of Toronto were held on Thursday, March 27, 1834. At this time all voting was by open vote.

It is of interest to note, in passing, that voting by ballot was introduced first in Toronto municipal elections on January 1, 1867. At Federal elections, however, the system of open voting continued until 1874. All male householders had the franchise, whether owners or tenants. The City was divided into five wards: St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Lawrence, and St. Patrick, and, in each, two aldermen and two councilmen were elected. The mayor was chosen, by council, from among the aldermen.

Residence of William Lyon Mackenzie, first Mayor of Toronto, 1834.
Location — 82 Bond Street.

Toronto's First Mayor

William Lyon Mackenzie, the grandfather on his mother's side of the former Prime Minister of Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King, was chosen by his fellow members of Council, as the first Mayor of the City of Toronto, in the year 1834. Mackenzie moved to York in 1824 and was elected a member of Parliament in 1828. He was founder and editor of a newspaper, the *Colonial Advocate,* in which he denounced the government in no uncertain terms for mismanagement and corruption caused by nepotism in its appointments to office. It is interesting to note that following the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie fled into exile to New York State, where his youngest daughter was born, who afterwards became the mother of the former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King.

The home of the first Mayor, located at 82 Bond Street, is maintained as a historic site.

TORONTO PORTRAITS

The Opening of Yonge Street, from a point about three miles north of the waterfront to Holland Landing, was one of the notable achievements of Governor Simcoe. The work of clearing, which was carried out by the soldiers of the York Garrison, was commenced on December 28,

1795, and occupied most of the winter. It was named after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of State for War of Great Britain.

A public notice appeared in the Upper Canada *Gazette* of March 27, 1801, giving notice of the proposal to complete that part of Yonge Street between the town of York and the three mile post. The work was completed in 1802, and paid for by public subscription. Yonge Street, south of Lot Street (Queen), was not opened as a public thoroughfare until 1820. York then comprised only twelve blocks immediately north of the Parliament Buildings, which were situated close to the waterfront at the foot of what is now Berkeley Street.

Governor Simcoe saw the urgent need for the opening of roads for the future economic development of the Province of Upper Canada, as well as from a military standpoint. Under his direction a party of the Queen's Rangers from the Garrison of Fort York also commenced the opening of a road from the head of Lake Ontario to the River Thames. It was named Dundas Street in honour of the Secretary to the Colonies, Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville.

The first extensive industry was established in Toronto in 1812 when Jesse Ketchum started the business of tanning hides at what is now the southwest corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets.

At that time, in the Town of York, there was a blacksmith, a wainwright, a candlemaker, a clock maker, a hat maker and a cobbler.

Toronto's first street lighting system was placed in service during the year 1842, the illuminant being gas; at that time Toronto was one of eleven cities on the North American Continent to have a street lighting system. Electric arc lights made their appearance in 1884. Today, there are approximately 40,000 street lights in the City of Toronto. Toronto is considered to be one of the most modern-lighted cities of its size on this continent.

The first local public transportation service was operated by a cabinet maker by the name of Williams who inaugurated in 1849 an omnibus service from St. Lawrence Market to Yorkville near Bloor Street, by way of King and Yonge Streets. In 1861 a franchise was given the Toronto Street Railway Company for the operation of rail transportation with horsedrawn street cars to operate at not more than thirty-minute intervals, and at a speed of six miles per hour. The first street railway in Canada was operated on Yonge Street on September 11, 1861.

In May, 1842, just eight years after incorporation as a City, Charles Dickens wrote this most illuminating description of Toronto: "The town

itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the houses are large and good; the shops excellent, many of them having a display of goods in their windows such as may be seen in thriving towns in England, and some which would do no discredit to the metropolis itself. There is a good stone prison here, and there are, besides, a handsome church, a court house, public offices, many commodious private residences and a Government observatory for noting and recording the magnetic variations."

The discovery of insulin, one of the most accurately planned scientific developments that the world has ever known, was made at the physiology laboratories of the University of Toronto in the year 1921, by the late Sir Frederick Banting, Dr. Charles H. Best and Dr. J. B. Collip, working under Professor J. J. R. McLeod. The Nobel Prize for the discovery of Insulin was awarded to Doctors Banting and Best, who, in turn, divided the gratuities attached thereto with Doctors Collip and McLeod. The prolongation of life made possible by the discovery of Insulin has made Toronto a name revered to all those who have suffered with Diabetes and the mecca for all scientists, the world over, interested in the study of such an important disease.

The Invention of Standard Time by Sandford Fleming, in 1879, was one of the notable achievements of a citizen of Toronto in the earlier days. After Mr. Fleming had read a paper on his invention before the Canadian Institute in February, 1879, the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada, sent out copies of the address to all Governments. The Czar of Russia called an International Time Convention which met in Rome in 1882. This meeting was adjourned and met at Washington, D.C., in 1883. At the Washington Conference, Standard Time was adopted by most countries of the world, the system going into effect on November 18, 1883. Toronto's clocks were advanced 17 minutes to bring them into line with the 75th meridian.

Mr. Sanford Fleming was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, in recognition of the importance of his invention.

The first municipal offices and City Hall were located in the upper portion of the new Market building which had been erected by the Town of York in 1833 on lands on the south side of King Street, between Jarvis and Market Streets. Here the first city council meeting of the newly created City of Toronto was held in the year 1834. This building was demolished in 1849.

The first City Hall was erected in the year 1844, on the south side of Front Street between Jarvis and Market Streets, and now forms part of the St. Lawrence Market. It was designed by an English architect, Henry Bowyer Lane, who also designed an addition to Osgoode Hall and three churches, Trinity, 1843; St. George, 1844; and Holy Trinity, 1847.

The site of the present City Hall, expropriated in 1884, is a large parcel of land bounded on the south by Queen Street, on the west by Bay Street, on the north by Albert Street, and on the east by James Street. The frontage on Queen Street is 331 feet. For 1959 the land is assessed at $1,937,458.00 and the building at $3,050,000.00 for a total assessment of $4,987,458.00. The building was intended, originally, for Court House purposes only, but it was decided, subsequently, to erect a combined City Hall and Court House.

The cornerstone of the present City Hall is located at the southwest corner of the tower foundation, and was laid by Mayor E. F. Clarke on November 21, 1891. The building was opened for public business on September 18, 1899, with Mayor John Shaw presiding. The total cost (including site, clock, bells and furniture) did not exceed $2,500,000.00 although it has a floor space of 5.4 acres.

The tower of the City Hall rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk. In the tower is installed a massive clock of British manufacture with three bells which are used for striking the quarter hours, half hours and the hours. The smallest bell (quarter bell) weighs 1,904 pounds, the next largest (half bell) 3,339 pounds, and the largest (hour bell) 11,648 pounds. The bells were rung for the first time at midnight, December 31, 1900, ushering in the twentieth century. The diameter of the clock face is 20 feet. The architect of the City Hall was Edward James Lennox, whose name and profession are carved on blocks of stone, one initial on each block, underneath the eaves of the roof, on the south, east and west sides of the City Hall building.

The great stained glass window in the City Hall depicting "The Union of Commerce and Industry", symbolizes the upbuilding of Toronto. The Civic Queen stands hand in hand with the sponsor of Industry, behind whom are grouped representatives of the various trades, while on her right, representing Commerce, are figures symbolic of the continents. Toronto's shipping and building interests are also depicted in the design. The distant building surmounted by a cupola is a faithful representation of the old City Hall front, while the portion of the structure

The Great Stained Glass Window and Memorial on the main staircase of the City Hall. The Memorial contains "The Golden Book of Remembrance", dedicated to the citizens of Toronto who gave their lives in the Second World War.

with scaffolding surrounding it is the south-west corner of the new City Hall, from a careful drawing specially made for the window at the time the building was in the course of construction. The rising sun, emblematic of activity, spreads its rays across a wide expanse of sky and sea. In the top panels, the Arms of the City of Toronto are shown with the Motto: "Industry — Intelligence — Integrity", flanked by symbolic figures of "Peace" and "Honour".

The window, owing to its originality of design and special artistic excellence, has long since become well known, and is ever a source of pleasure to visitors, more particularly to persons familiar with the technical details of such work. The window measures 16 x 23 feet. It was designed by Mr. Robert McCausland of Toronto, and carried out in his studios under his personal supervision in 1899.

The Toronto Cenotaph, inscribed with majestic simplicity: "To Our Glorious Dead", stands on a wide stone approach in front of the City Hall, a symbol of Toronto's sacrifice. The Cenotaph, "dedicated by the citizens of Toronto to the undying memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918", was designed after the style of the great Cenotaph in London and cut, fittingly enough, in granite from the heart of Canada — the "Canadian Shield" of the geologists.

Each year on Remembrance Day at the sound of Big Ben striking the hour of eleven o'clock, the enwreathed shrine becomes the scene of an impressive ceremony. The clamour of the city is hushed for two minutes. Heads are bowed, and Toronto remembers with gratitude and sorrow those who fell in World Wars I and II.

More than five thousand Toronto men gave their lives in the First Great War of the 20th century. Of the many thousands more who fought in the second great conflict, World War II, over thirty-five hundred fell.

The Toronto Cenotaph was erected seven years after the Great War, its erection being noted by a tablet which bears this inscription: "This stone was laid on June 25th, 1925, by Field Marshal the Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Great War. Thomas Foster, Mayor."

On its sides appear the names of nine of the many historic engagements in which the men of Toronto played a valiant part in World War I — Ypres, Somme, Mount Sorrell, Vimy, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Zeebrugge.

The Golden Book of Remembrance is contained in a Memorial, erected by the Corporation of the City of Toronto, on the landing of the main stairway in the front corridor of the City Hall.

The Memorial is dedicated "To the glorious memory of brave men and women of the City of Toronto who gave their lives for their Country in the War, 1939-1945." It was unveiled by Robert H. Saunders, C.B.E., K.C., Mayor of Toronto, on December 28, 1947. The Book contains the following inscription: "This Golden Book of Remembrance is dedicated to the glory of God and in loving memory of Toronto's sons and daughters, who gave their lives in the cause of Freedom, during the War, 1939-1945. Herein are inscribed their names." It contains some 3,500 names. The following inscription is on the two front pages of the Golden Book of Remembrance:

"They are not dead, for to live in hearts one leaves behind is not to die."

"They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old."

"Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn."

"At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them."

HANDY FACTS ABOUT TORONTO

DECEMBER, 1958

Altitude —		
At Yonge and Wellington Streets, above the mean sea level at New York Harbour	268	ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario 1861 to date	246	ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario — 1958	245.15	ft.
Area —		
Land — square miles	35.0	
Water — square miles	5.63	
Assessment — (*see Taxation*)		
Buildings —		
Total value of building and other structures for which permits were issued in 1958	$108,934,620.00	
Number of permits issued	5,878	
Number of buildings and structures erected	6,174	
Canadian National Exhibition — Attendance — 1958	2,960,000	
Value of buildings and plant (approx.)	$50,000,000.00	

Dates 1959 — August 26th to September 12th, inclusive (excluding Sundays)	
City Hall —	
Foundation stone laid	1891
Total cost	$2,500,000.00
Height of tower	300 ft.
Election Data — Municipal, December 1, 1958 —	
Number of electors	337,545
Number who voted	105,601 (31.3%)
Employees —	
Fire Department	1,208
Other Departments (permanent and temporary)	4,769
Total	5,977
Harbour —	
Total number of vessels entering and leaving port in 1958	4,503
Total tonnage, cargo entering and leaving port	4,487,328
Entrance and clearance of vessels engaged in direct overseas business	1,317

Handy Facts about Toronto — *continued*

History of City —

French Fortified Post — 1750.

First British Post — 1793.

Incorporated as City — March 6th, 1834.

Homes (1958) —

Occupied by owners		91,514
Occupied by tenants		14,901
Vacant, unfinished and uninhabitable		1,108
		107,523
	No. Living Units	
Apartment Houses (1,076)	26,480	
Apartments over stores	12,529	
Duplexes, triplexes	14,323	
		53,332
Grand total, number of living units		160,855

Housing —

Regent Park (North) Housing Project:	
Number of units completed	1,289
Number under construction	109
Total number of new units	1,398

Number to be completed in 1959	109
Land — Net cost to the City of Toronto	$ 1,800,000.00
Construction — Net cost to Authority	11,600,000.00
Estimated Net Total Cost	$13,400,000.00

Emergency Housing
(as at February 1, 1959) —

Halliday Houses	30
Wartime Houses	107
*Miscellaneous Housing	10
	147 units

*This includes eight apartments taken over on Carlton Street and two "Brand" Experimental Houses for Socio-Economic Families on Gainsborough Road.

City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited —

Units under construction:

Phin Park	34 units
*Brockton Park	106 units
	140 units

*Tenders being called — to close March 4, 1959.

Parking and Stopping —

Number of curb parking meters		4,825
Meter revenue 1958		$527,719.00
*Rush Hour Routes:		
A.M. No Parking	145.23	miles
A.M. No Stopping	132.48	miles
P.M. No Parking	149.931	miles
P.M. No Stopping	139.292	miles

*Miles of curb-mileage.

Number of Municipal Carparks operated by Parking Authority	40
Number of revenue cars parked on these lots in 1958	4,585,840

Parks and Playgrounds —

Equipped Playgrounds (including 39 wading pools)	146
Baseball Fields	78
Cricket Fields	8
Football Fields	35
Horseshoe Pitches (10 courts)	2
Tennis Courts	141
Bowling Greens	26
Skating Rinks (Natural)	59
Hockey Rinks (Natural)	21

Handy Facts about Toronto — *continued*

Skating and Hockey Rinks:		
(Artificial outdoor)		10
(Artificial indoor)		2
Bathing Stations		4
Boating Stations		1
Fieldhouses		53
Running Tracks		3
Picnic Areas (accommodation for over 100 persons each)		62
Aquatic Courses		1
Swimming Pools — Outdoor		3
Volleyball		2
Basketball		1
Shuffleboard Courts		2
Swimming Pools (3) — Outdoor:		
Attendance, 1958	153,639	
Taught to Swim, 1958	407	
Swimming Pools — Indoor		1
Registration, 1958	2,730	
Attendance, 1958	58,179	
Taught to Swim, 1958	2,027	
Acreage (Land and Water)		1,833.53

Park Areas (total number)		136
Summer Playgrounds		146
Number located on Park Areas	49	
Number located on School Areas	58	
Wading Pools in Parks	39	
Winter Playgrounds		67
Number located in School Buildings	60	
Number located in Park Centres	7	
Registered Attendance (Children) Winter - Summer	146,400	
Total Attendance	4,300,923	
Community Centres		20
Number located in School Buildings	19	
Registration	9,152	
Total Attendance	132,529	
Swimming Classes in School Buildings		24
Total Registration	4,722	
Total Attendance	41,318	

Trees on Street:

Number Removed in 1958		914
Number Pruned in 1958		23,200
Number Planted in 1958:		
City Streets	2,216	
Parks	6,193	
		8,409
Population		658,420

Postal Revenue, etc. —

Total from Greater Toronto area in 1958 exceeds	$36,000,000.00
Average number of pieces of mail handled daily at Toronto exceeds	6,000,000 pieces

Regent Park Housing Project — (*see Housing*)

Street Lights —

Number of lights, public streets and parks	31,956

Sewers —

Total mileage —	
(Combined sanitary and storm)	706.38
Storm	86.07

Streets, etc., Mileage —

Street (miles)	488.799	(paved 480.555)
Lanes (miles)	156.769	(paved 71.592)
Sidewalks (miles)	939.549	

92.5 miles of streets are Metro roads.

Taxation and Assessments —

Total assessment real property	$1,139,890,717
Total business assessment	284,953,108
Grand Total	$1,424,843,825
Total assessed value of exempt properties	$324,155,594 (not incl. above)
Total assessed value of dwellings exempt from general taxation under Partial Exemption By-law	$ 57,540,761

(Included in total assessment above)

Tax Rates —

Total Tax Rate: Public School Supporters:

Residential	56.00 mills
Commercial	59.70 mills

Total Tax Rate: Separate School Supporters:

Residential	56.00 mills
Commercial	59.70 mills

Telephones —

Number in City Exchanges, December 31st, 1958	492,773
Number in local calling area	720,039
Daily local calls, 1958 (average)	5,821,340
Daily outgoing long distance calls (average business day)	88,653
Total outgoing overseas calls, 1958	29,811
Number of exchanges, local calling area	71
Number of employees in Toronto	9,222
Number of vehicles in Toronto	1,065

Toronto Stock Exchange —

Total sales, 1958 — Number of shares	828,569,132
Total sales value	$1,505,862,397.00

Transportation

Public Transportation (Metropolitan System) —

Total passengers carried in 1958	290,889,000
Total miles operated	47,157,000

Vehicles owned:

Electric street cars	877
Trolley coaches	140
Motor buses and coaches	798
Subway cars	140

Miles of route:	
Street car tracks	211.9
Trolley coach	22.9
Motor bus	245.2
Subway track	13.4
Number of employees	5,568
Traffic Control —	
Number of automatic signals	310
Arterial stop signs (estimated)	7,229
Number of street name signs	11,727
Number of flashing signals (overhead)	14
Number of interconnected traffic signals	200
Flashing Signals (Pole Mounted)	79
One-Way Streets (Miles)	100.626
Yield Signs — 75 locations	
University of Toronto —	
Enrolment	14,000
Teaching staff (approx.)	1,800
Vital Statistics (Toronto residents) —	
Deaths — all ages, 1958	7,157
Crude rate per 1,000 population	10.9
Average age of death — all ages	65.5
Excluding 0-4 years	68.5

Infants 0-1 years	373
Rate per 1,000 births	23.9
Maternal	6
Rate per 1,000 births	0.4
Tuberculosis	38
Rate per 100,000 population	5.8

Diphtheria — Cases, 0; Deaths, Nil.

Typhoid Fever — Cases, 3; Deaths, Nil.

Scarlet Fever — Cases, 432; Deaths, Nil.

Whooping Cough — Cases, 599; Deaths, Nil.

Poliomyelitis — Cases, 3; Deaths, Nil.

Births —

Residents	15,571
Rate per 1,000 population	23.6

Water —

Consumed in City (Imp. gal.)	38,870,966,000
Consumption per inhabitant of City daily (Imp. gal.)	162
Meters, number in service	8,876
Miles of mains — domestic	669.56
High Pressure Fire System	17.43
Hydrants, number (including) high pressure fire systems)	8,580

Weather Records *(see pages 188-190)*

PRESENT CITY HALL

The building was opened for public business on September 18, 1899. The tower rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk.

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY

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KEY

(C) appointed by City Council.

(BC) appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Control.

(B) appointed by Board of Control.

(BE) appointed by Board of Education.

(BT) appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Trade.

(D) appointed by Dominion Government.

(DD) appointed by Dominion Government on nomination of Board of Trade.

(E) Representatives of Employees.

(H) appointed by Heads of Departments.

(O) appointed by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Date after Names — *End of Term.*

CITY COUNCIL 1959-1960

NAME, First Address Business, Second Address Residence with telephone numbers.

Mayor

PHILLIPS, Nathan, Q.C.
Mayor's Office:
Room 207, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

Controllers

NEWMAN, Mrs. Jean D., B.A.
(Vice-Chairman, Board of Control, and President of Council)
Board of Control Office,
Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

ALLEN, Wm. R.
62 Richmond St. W. — EM. 6-9254
40 Ridge Drive — HU. 3-9482

SUMMERVILLE, Donald D.
Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411
2094 Danforth Ave. — OX. 4-4400

DENNISON, William
Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411
23 Pricefield Road — WA. 1-5253

Aldermen

Ward		
1	WATERS, Kenneth G.	
	445 Danforth Avenue	HO. 3-0980
	48 Jackman Avenue	HO. 3-9002
1	BEAVIS, Fred	
	12 Lewis Street	HO. 5-0735
	1041 Logan Avenue	HO. 5-7488
2	BIRCHARD, Mrs. May	
	110 Wellesley Crescent (Apt. 302)	WA. 1-6176
2	CAMPBELL, Mrs. Margaret	
	657 Yonge Street	WA. 1-4794
	64 Rowanwood Avenue	WA. 3-2759
3	ARCHER, William L.	
	Room 1906, 372 Bay Street	EM. 4-1375
	50 Lawton Boulevard	HU. 9-4096
3	TIDY, Charles	
	67 Heath Street West	EM. 8-6767 (Local 22059) WA. 1-5883
4	ORLIFFE, Herbert, Q.C.	
	62 Richmond Street West	EM. 3-7721
	101 Hillsdale Avenue West	HU. 9-2862

4	CHAMBERS, Francis, Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1922
	4 Wychwood Park	LE. 3-0238
5	GIVENS, Philip G.	
	229 Yonge Street	EM. 6-5889
	76 Caribou Avenue	RU. 2-1809
5	MENZIES, Harold	
	869 Bloor Street West	LE. 6-4532
	867A Bloor Street West	LE. 4-1037
6	ROBINSON, Mrs. May	
	83 St. Clair Avenue West (Apt. 601)	WA. 1-3551
6	CLIFTON, W. Frank	
	717 Eglinton Avenue West	RU. 2-5719
7	TEMPLE, Mary	
	264 Kennedy Avenue	RO. 9-1977
7	DAVIDSON, Wm. C., Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1459
	75 Oakmount Road	RO. 9-6505
8	CRANHAM, Albert G.	
		HO. 6-7882
	47 Linnsmore Crescent	HO. 6-0720

8	HODGINS, Alex	
	5 Firstbrook Road	OX. 4-9649
9	NASH, Frank L., Q.C.	
	57 Queen Street West	EM. 3-3901
	97 Mildenhall Road	HU. 3-4575
9	OSTRANDER, Kenneth M.	
	2485 Yonge Street	HU. 5-0375
	175 St. Leonards Avenue	HU. 3-7580

CITY COUNCIL — Meets every alternate Monday afternoon at 2.00 o'clock (except during summer vacation).

BOARD OF CONTROL — Meets every Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Deputations are heard at 10.00 o'clock on alternate Wednesdays (week preceding Council Meeting).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL

His Worship the Mayor is ex-officio a member of all Committees and Local Board of Health

Committee on Public Works

Alderman Nash,	Chr.	Alderman	Hodgins
Controller	Summerville	"	Menzies
Alderman	Birchard	"	Robinson
"	Chambers	"	Tidy
"	Davidson	"	Waters

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Buildings and Development

Alderman Cranham,	Chr.	Alderman	Clifton
Controller	Dennison	"	Givens
Alderman	Archer	"	Orliffe
"	Beavis	"	Ostrander
"	Campbell	"	Temple

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.00 p.m.

Committee on Public Welfare, Fire and Legislation

Alderman Clifton,	Chr.	Alderman	Davidson
Controller	Allen	"	Hodgins
Alderman	Archer	"	Menzies
"	Birchard	"	Nash
"	Chambers	"	Waters

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Alderman Ostrander, Chr.	Alderman Givens
Controller Newman	" Orliffe
Alderman Beavis	" Robinson
" Campbell	" Temple
" Cranham	" Tidy

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting)
2.15 p.m.

Local Board of Health

Alderman Menzies, Chr.	His Worship the Mayor
" Tidy	(ex officio)
" Ostrander	Medical Officer of Health (ex officio)

Dr. C. C. Goldring, 68 Cheltenham Avenue, HU. 9-7038.
Dr. E. A. Linell, 253 Blythwood Road, HU. 9-3469

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting)
11.00 a.m.

Secretaries of City Council, Board of Control, Standing Committees, Local Board of Health and Special Committees, at the Department of the City Clerk, Room 209, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL

Advisory Personnel Committee

(B) **Con. Allen,** Chr.
(E) J. J. Andrews
(E) J. Hutchison
(E) B. Bonser
(H) Commissioner of Buildings and Development
(H) City Auditor
(H) Commissioner of Public Works

Secretary at Office of Director of Personnel

Committee on Civic Awards of Merit

(Composed of Representatives of the Following Interests)

Education — F. C. A. Jeanneret
Music — **Sir Ernest MacMillan,** Chr.
Community — Mrs. J. S. D. Tory
Business — David M. Woods (BT)
Labour — William Jenoves
Sports — Ted Reeve
Press — Pat Ussher

Secretary — Gordon T. Batchelor, City Clerk's Office, Room 209

Committee of Adjustment Re Zoning By-law

Judge Robert Forsyth (1-61), Chr.

George A. Lister (12-59)
W. Frank Holden (12-60)
Professor H. H. Madill (12-61)
Paul McLaughlin (12-61)

Secretary—Charles E. Taylor, Room 15, City Hall.

Committee on Implementation

Controller Allen — Harold D. Bradley
Alderman Orliffe

Executive Assistant — Carl E. Brannan,
Room 333, EM. 6-8411 - Local 232.

Housing Authority of Toronto

(BC) **William C. Dies,** Chr. (5-62)

(BC) Con. Jean D. Newman (5-62)
(BC) Mrs. S. J. Allin Vice-Chr. (5-62)
(BC) Ald. K. G. Waters (5-62)
(BC) C. J. Woolsey (5-62)

Executive Director — F. E. Dearlove,
Executive Secretary — F. H. Cormack,
415 Gerrard Street East, EM. 3-7453.

Parking Authority of Toronto

Ralph C. Day, Chr. (6-61)
Alfred Ward (6-61) — John F. Ellis (6-61)
General Manager — Robert Bundy
Office — 36 Adelaide Street West, EM. 8-7021.

City of Toronto Planning Board

(BC) **W. H. Clark,** Chr. (12-60)
Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Vice-Chr.

(BC) Harry G. Kimber (12-61)
(BC) J. Sydney Midanik (12-59)
(BC) Stuart Philpott (12-59)
(BC) G. F. Plummer (12-60)
(BC) C. J. Woolsey (12-60)
(BC) Lewis W. Lawson (12-61)
(BC) Mrs. E. B. Dustan (12-59)
Controller Wm. Dennison (substitute for Mayor)

Commissioner of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer — M. B. M. Lawson, 4th Floor, 129 Adelaide Street West, EM. 6-8411, Local 437 or EM. 6-8569 (after 5.30 p.m.)

Toronto Civic Employees Pension Committee

(BC) **Ald. Hodgins,** Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) J. Hutchison
(E) J. J. Andrews

Toronto Civic Historical Committee

Leslie H. Saunders, Chr.
H. R. Alley
T. Wilbur Best
J. C. Boylen
(BC) Con. Wm. Dennison
H. C. Campbell
Hamilton Cassels, Jr.
John M. Gray
Mrs. E. C. Guillet
F. C. Hamilton
Lorne Pierce
B. Napier Simpson, Jr.
C. H. J. Snider
William L. Somerville
Philip Torno
E. L. Weaver
Chairman, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Secretary-Treasurer — J. A. McGinnis.
Office — Old Fort York, EM. 6-6127.

Toronto Fire Department Superannuation and Benefit Fund

(BC) **Con. Donald D. Summerville,** Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) James W. Thomson
(E) T. Kendall
(E) Bernard Bonser
Leonard Leigh, Chief of Fire Department

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Board of Education

Ward

1 Oscar T. Sigsworth, 58 Frizzell Ave.
William R. Stainsby, 835 Queen St. E.

2 Robin S. Harris, 305 Inglewood Dr.
Mrs. Evaleen Barker, 357 Blythwood Rd.

3 Edward M. Davidson, 85 Duggan Ave.
Mrs. J. Isabel Ross, 500 Avenue Rd., Apt. 401.

4 J. Sydney Midanik, 336 Walmer Rd.
Kelle S. Gregory, 3 Dacotah Ave., Toronto Island.

5 Lloyd White, 394 Dovercourt Rd.
Henry L. McKinstry, 82 Spencer Ave.

6 Mrs. Irene McBrien, 1447 King St. W.
W. C. Dymond, 32 Maynard Ave., Apt. 805.

7 Rev. J. V. Mills, 21 Harcroft Rd.
Mrs. Hazel C. MacDonald, 51 Oakmount Rd.

8 Thomas A. Wardle, 67 Rivercourt Blvd.
Miss Myrtle A. Down, 20 Bellefair Ave.

9 Miss Margaret E. Perney, 89 Brookdale Ave.
Roy C. Sharp, Chr., Suite 905, 50 King St. W.

Representatives of Separate School Supporters

Thomas E. McDonnell Lawrence Hynes

Z. S. Phimister, *Director of Education.*

D. Hillis Osborne, Q.C., *Solicitor.*

Administration Building — 155 College Street, EM. 2-4941.

Board of Trade

G. H. Sheppard, *President*

Sydney Hermant, *1st Vice-President*

W. E. Williams, *2nd Vice-President*

Clifton H. Lane, *Honorary Treasurer*

J. F. Ellis, *Immediate Past President*

COUNCIL
(Board of Trade)

J. P. Anderson
George M. Black, Jr.
R. J. Blacker
John T. Bryden
G. Allan Burton
T. J. Emmert
S. M. Gossage
R. F. Heal
A. T. Lambert
David B. Mansur
B. E. Mercer
Thos. G. McCormack
H. T. O'Neill
G. E. Phipps
Chas. H. Poole

H. A. Sword
John H. Taylor
O. W. Titus
Donald K. Tow

General Manager — J. W. Wakelin
Secretary — G. H. Stanford

Offices — Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide Street West, EM. 6-6811.

Bureau of Municipal Research

A. H. Lemmon, *President*
R. C. Berkinshaw, *Vice-President*
H. K. Macintosh, *Vice-President*
J. Aubrey Medland, *Hon. Treasurer*
D. W. Lang, Q.C., *Imm. Past President*

Director and Secretary — Eric Hardy

Office — 32 Isabella Street, WA. 4-9717

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Ian F. McRae — *President*

W. H. Evans, *1st Vice-President*
T. R. McLagan, *2nd Vice-President*

J. R. Belton, *Honorary Treasurer*

General Manager — J. C. Whitelaw, Q.C.
General Secretary — E. G. Reburn

Offices — 67 Yonge Street, EM. 3-7261

Ontario Division — Thos. Edmondson, *Chairman;* G. C. Bernard, *Manager.*

Toronto Branch — H. Malcolm Smith, *Chairman;* G. C. Bernard, *Manager.*

Canadian National Exhibition

Harry I. Price, *President*

W. P. Freyseng, *1st Vice-President*

J. M. Fraser, *2nd Vice-President*

LIFE DIRECTORS

J. A. Scythes

Col. K. R. Marshall

R. C. Berkinshaw

J. A. Northey

Wm. A. Harris

HONORARY LIFE DIRECTOR

John Westren

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SEC. "A" (CITY COUNCIL AND MUNICIPALITY)

Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.

W. H. Bosley

Ald. Chambers

Ald. Davidson

F. G. Gardiner

Con. Newman

Ald. Ostrander

Ald. Robinson

Con. Summerville

Ald. Waters

SEC. "B" (GENERAL MANUFACTURERS AND LIBERAL ARTS SECTION)

Thos. E. Boyce
W. H. Evans
W. P. Freyseng
H. H. Lawson
A. F. MacArthur
T. A. Rice
F. G. Rolph
G. H. Sheppard
H. M. Turner
Col. Mackenzie Waters

SEC. "C" (AGRICULTURAL SECTION)

Percy Bone
John Bull
J. Elliott Cottrelle
Kenneth E. Deacon
J. M. Fraser
Jack Fraser
Dr. C. D. Graham
Geo. C. Hendrie
H. I. Price
George Rodanz

General Manager — H. E. McCallum.

Secretary — R. J. Dixon.

General Offices — Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Good Neighbours' Club

Board of Management

Mrs. Gordon N. Kennedy, *Chairman*

Stewart C. Bell
John Burnside
(C) Con. Wm. Dennison
Ralph W. E. Dilworth
(C) Ald. Ostrander
Mrs. C. G. Stogdill

Executive Secretary — A. J. Elliott,
298 Sherbourne Street, WA. 3-9453.

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. H. Crang, *President*

Geo. Rodanz, *Vice-President*

Geo. T. Bell
S. G. Bennett
W. E. Breckon
John Bull
Hon. G. Peter Campbell
W. M. Campbell
E. M. Carroll
F. C. Fletcher
J. Grant Glassco
John W. McKee
J. A. Northey
Gordon F. Perry
O. D. Vaughan
F. C. Wallace
Trumbull Warren
W. P. Watson
D. B. Weldon
Harry Willis, Q.C.

General Manager — C. S. McKee.

Secretary — James R. Johnston.

Offices — Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Ravina Gardens Arena and Lands Board of Management

William A. Bothwell
Roy J. Brown
R. W. Chisholm
Ald. Wm. C. Davidson
A. Gilbert
W. R. McKee
Ald. Harold Menzies

Secretary — Albert Gilbert, 2229A Dundas Street West.

Runnymede Hospital

Board of Directors

E. C. Roelofson, *President*

(Mrs.) E. B. Dustan, *Vice-President*

W. G. Angus
Robert H. Brown
R. N. Bryson
Norman S. Caudwell
Chief of the Medical Staff
H. G. Harvey
Percy Hermant
Rev. G. A. W. Lark
Frederick Moore
Mayor Nathan Phillips
H. S. Rupert
Leslie H. Saunders
N. V. Sawyer
W. J. Stewart
Con. Donald Summerville
Ald. Mary Temple
C. J. Weeks
Sam Wilson

Miss Bianca M. Beyer, Reg.N., *Superintendent*,
274 St. John's Road, RO. 2-1167

Ted Reeve Arena Board of Management

(C) Ald. Cranham (12-59)
(C) D. MacGregor (12-59)
(C) E. Robertson (12-59)
(C) E. Upper (12-59)

Con. Summerville and Messrs. Ross Lipsett and Wallace Scott appointed to act in an advisory capacity only.

Metropolitan Toronto Convention and Visitor Association

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., *Honorary President*

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., *Honorary Vice-President*

E. J. Shipp, *President* O. B. Mabee, *Vice-Pres.*

A. G. Cardy, *Vice-Pres.*

General Manager — William M. Murdoch

Office — 37 King Street East, Room 28, EM. 2-4791.

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners

(BC) Geo. A. Wilson (6-60)

(BC) William A. Bennett (6-60)

(D) Harry G. Kimber

(BC) Wm. Jenoves (6-60)

(DD) J. Stewart

General Manager — E. B. Griffith, Q.C.

Secretary — W. Colvin.

Harbour Master — H. J. Snelgrove.

Comptroller — D. Weir.

Director of Development — Capt. E. C. Hopkins.

Offices — 60 Harbour Street, EM. 4-1451.

Toronto Humane Society

W. G. Fraser Grant, Q.C., *President*

City Council Representative — Ald. Ostrander.

General Manager — Col. E. George Reade, 11 Wellesley Street West, WA. 2-1191.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

(BC) **Bertram Merson,** *Chairman* (10-60)

(O) John McMechan, *Vice-Chairman*
Nathan Phillips, Q.C., *Mayor.*

General Manager and Secretary—J. S. McGregor.

Assistant General Manager and Chief Engineer — H. Hyde.

Offices — 14 Carlton Street, EM. 3-2261.

Toronto Industrial Commission, Metropolitan

R. C. Berkinshaw, *Honorary President*

C. L. Burton, *Honorary Chairman of the Board*

N. P. Petersen, *President*

Vice-Presidents:

G. Allan Burton D. M. Allan G. H. Sheppard

Directors:

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.,
Chairman, Metropolitan Toronto Council

W. H. Bosley
Oakah L. Jones
H. E. McCallum
J. S. McGregor
J. A. Northey
J. A. Scythes
C. A. Walton
G. P. Wilbur

Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager — W. A. Willson.

Offices — Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street, EM. 8-1616.

University Settlement Recreation Centre

Board of Management

Prof. G. de B. Robinson, *Chairman*

(C) Ald. Chambers
Mrs. D. T. Fraser
Prof. John Morgan
(C) Ald. Orliffe
W. W. Small
Prof. George Tatham

Executive Director —Harry Morrow, 23 Grange Road, EM. 4-9133.

Toronto Public Library Board

Dr. John M. Bennett, *Chairman*

(C) Controller Wm. Dennison
John E. Corcoran, Q.C.
(C) Mrs. John W. Falkner (12-59)
(C) Dr. Edmund T. Guest (12-61)
Hon. Mr. Justice J. Maurice King
W. Harold Male, Q.C.
Mrs. Peter Sandiford
(C) Hon. Mr. Justice Dalton C. Wells (12-60)

Chief Librarian — Henry C. Campbell.

Secretary-Treasurer — Newman F. Mallon.

Offices — Central Library Building, corner College and St. George Streets, WA. 2-1151.

Metropolitan Toronto Traffic Conference

H. W. Tate, *Chairman*

C. LaFerle, *Vice-Chairman*

T. B. Aikenhead
H. D. Bradley
K. L. Braidwood
R. G. Bundy
H. R. Burton
S. Cass
E. F. Coke
S. Cole
T. M. Daglish
E. Davidson
S. G. Davis
R. B. Dickinson
Mrs. G. Dunn
C. B. Gibson
N. C. Goodhead
J. O. Goodman
G. O. Grant
E. B. Griffith
W. B. Hastings
W. F. Irvin
J. H. Joslin
Deputy Chief R. R. Kerr
A. E. Kress
E. K. MacKay
Mrs. I. McBrien
H. R. McMann
Ald. F. L. Nash
S. Neill
K. H. Newinger
E. N. Nourse
T. J. Shoniker
E. Smith
H. W. Tate
J. E. Tutty
J. R. Walker
N. D. Wilson

Secretary — c/o Toronto Board of Trade, The Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide Street West, EM. 6-6811.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CITY COUNCIL ON HOSPITAL AND OTHER BOARDS, 1959

ART GALLERY — Aldermen Archer, Cranham, Davidson, Menzies and Orliffe.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, TORONTO BRANCH — Aldermen Robinson and Tidy.

HEALTH LEAGUE OF CANADA, COUNCIL OF — Controllers Dennison and Summerville.

LAUGHLEN LODGE — Aldermen Campbell, Robinson and Tidy.

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL — Aldermen Givens and Orliffe.

NORTH TORONTO COMMUNITY CORPORATION — Controller Dennison and Aldermen Nash and Ostrander.

OUR LADY OF MERCY HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES — Alderman Beavis.

RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL — Controller Summerville and Alderman Temple.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL — Alderman Clifton.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL — Controller Allen and Alderman Beavis.

TORONTO EAST GENERAL HOSPITAL — Aldermen Hodgins and Waters.

Representatives of City Council on Hospital and Other Boards — *contnued*

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL — Aldermen Archer, Campbell, Nash, Orliffe and Robinson.

TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL — Aldermen Menzies and Chambers.

WOODGREEN COMMUNITY CENTRE — Board of Directors — Controller Summerville and Aldermen Beavis and Waters.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL — Alderman Birchard.

CIVIC DEPARTMENTS

Mayor's Department

Room 207, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., *Mayor.*

Executive Assistant — F. C. Hamilton, 24 Heddington Avenue, HU. 9-8116.

Abattoir

Foot of Tecumseth Street, EM. 8-6169.

Earl E. Hunt, *Commissioner,* 2 Norlington Drive, Willowdale, HI. 4-8820.

Audit

Room 303, Cty Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 425

R. A. Stephenson, *City Auditor,* 122 Mavety Street, RO. 9-7927.

J. F. H. Connor, *Deputy City Auditor,* 57 Tower Drive, Scarborough, PL. 5-2933.

Buildings and Development

11th Floor, City Hall Annex,
465 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411.

F. E. Wellwood, *Commissioner,* 196 Coldstream Avenue, HU. 8-0439.

Ronald H. Milne, *Director of Building Regulations,* 29 Ashgrove Place, Don Mills, HI. 4-1764.

City Clerk's

Room 209, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

C. E. Norris, *City Clerk*, 6 Preston Place, HU. 9-4629.

Seely W. Eakins, *Deputy City Clerk*, 144 Barton Avenue, LE. 2-5857.

Secretary to Board of Control

Morey J. Gordon, 99 Cuffley Crescent North, Downsview, ME. 3-1736.

Fire

Headquarters: 152 Adelaide Street West, EM. 3-3579.

Enquiry — EM. 3-2138
Alarms of fire — EM. 1-1111

Leonard Leigh, *Chief, Fire Department*, 11 Douglas Avenue, HU. 3-8580.

F. Coakwell, *Deputy Chief*, 39 Douglas Avenue, HU. 9-7552.

Fred Mason — *Director of Fire Prevention*, 190 Donlea Drive, Leaside, HU. 9-6790.

Donald Dunlop — *Director of Training*, 91 Hammersmith Avenue, OX. 1-9558.

Health

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, EM. 6-6481.

City Ambulance — EM. 3-5678-9.

Dr. A. R. J. Boyd, *Medical Officer of Health*, 84 Colin Avenue, HU. 9-1378.

Dr. G. W. O. Moss, *Deputy Medical Officer of Health*, 67 Rose Park Drive, HU. 5-0165.

Legal

Room 309, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

W. G. Angus, Q.C., *City Solicitor*, 135 Lawton Boulevard, HU. 9-9122.

J. Palmer Kent, Q.C., *Deputy City Solicitor*, 279 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 9-2240.

Parks and Recreation

9th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 6-8411.

Geo. T. Bell, *Commissioner*, 111 Prennan Avenue, BE. 1-6471.

M. F. Matthews, *Co-ordinator of Services*, 167 Hanna Road, HU. 8-3104.

C. Coates, *Director of Parks*, 124 West Rose Avenue, BE. 3-9740.

W. G. Colhoun, *Director of Recreation*, 30 Warlaw Crescent, Thistletown P.O., CH. 4-0036.

Personnel

Room 320, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Albert C. King, *Director*, 88 Ferris Road.

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Property

Room 14, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Harry H. Rogers, *Commissioner of Property*, 470 Castlefield Avenue, HU. 5-1367.

William J. Irons, *Administrative Assistant*, 407 Gerrard Street East, EM. 8-7370.

John G. Sutherland, *Director of Architecture*, 51 Alhart Drive., Thistletown P.O., CH. 1-5953.

Harold A. Wooding, *Director of Services*, 371 Davisville Avenue, HU. 3-7506.

James A. Snider, *Director of Maintenance*, 25 Pine Avenue, OX. 4-9583.

Public Welfare

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, EM. 8-1081.

Howard S. Rupert, *Commissioner*, 160 Cortleigh Boulevard, HU. 8-9116.

Miss Robena J. Morris, *Director of Welfare Services*, 2745 Yonge Street, HU. 9-4514.

Purchasing and Stores Division

Room 18, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

W. F. Crampton, *Acting Director,* 29 Castlewood Road, HU. 3-6978.

Real Estate Division

Room 202, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

David Alexander, *Director,* 324 Cranbrooke Avenue, RU. 3-2617.

Treasury

Room 104, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

W. M. Campbell, *Acting City Treasurer,* 39 Panmure Crescent, AM. 7-6940.

Walter W. Wilford, *Acting Deputy City Treasurer,* 31 Grangemill Cresc., Don Mills, HI. 4-3575.

WORKS

10th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 2-5711.

H. D. Bradley, *Commissioner,* 240 Oriole Parkway, HU. 5-7201.

DIVISIONS	*DIRECTORS*
Planning and Control *10th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 2-5711*	A. D. Ford, 78 Heathcote Ave., HI. 7-7420
Engineering *505 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	D. F. McCarthy, 4 Avalon Blvd., OX. 1-3678

DIVISIONS	*DIRECTORS*
Surveying *511 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	W. J. G. Wadsworth, 4 Plumstead Court, Islington, BE. 1-1549
Operations *505 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	J. D. Near, 11 Agar Crescent, BE. 1-6187
Streets *90 Albert Street* *EM. 2-5711*	G. E. Taylor, 21 Coldstream Ave., HU. 8-2507
Equipment *786 Dundas St. East* *EM. 2-5711*	L. G. Osborne, 140 Bowood Avenue, HU. 5-4203
Traffic *129 Adelade St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	H. R. Burton, 56 Langmuir Cres., RO. 7-6413

Assize Court Office

Assistant Registrar — Room 219, City Hall.

C. C. Bradley, 277 Monarch Park Avenue, HO. 5-3045.

Chief Coroner

Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street, EM. 3-5670.

Dr. Smirle Lawson, 189 St. George Street, WA. 2-1200.

Secretatry — Edward Armour, 116 Park Home Avenue, Willowdale, BA. 5-2991.

County Court Judges

Senior Judge

Robert Forsyth, Room 107, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

377 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 8-0626.

Junior Judges

Ian McL. Macdonell, 15 Ormsby Crescent, RU. 2-5544.

Alfred H. Young, 2387 Yonge Street, HU. 1-2315.

Samuel Factor, 493 Spadina Road, HU. 3-2222.

H. J. M. Donley, 2 Caribou Avenue, RU. 3-5736.

Frank G. J. McDonagh,
69 Cheritan Avenue,
HU. 3-1967.

Farquhar J. Macrae,
211 Forest Hill Road,
HU. 1-2540.

Frank Denton,
16 Killarney Road,
HU. 9-5621.

Harold W. Timmins,
299 Forest Hill Road,
RU. 2-0751.

J. Ambrose Shea,
46 Castle Knock Road,
HU. 5-2972.

E. L. Weaver,
52 Chestnut Park Road,
WA. 2-9319.

Judges' Secretary — Archibald Perkins, 174 Balsam Avenue, OX. 1-8153.

Office — EM. 6-8411, Local 260.

County Court Clerk

Room 109, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

J. H. Kennedy, 116 Van Dusen, BE. 1-9801.

Clerk of the Peace

Room 13, Cty Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Arthur S. Winchester, 144 Sheldrake Boulevard, HU. 8-8282.

Crown Attorney

Room 176, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

William O. Gibson, Q.C., 176 King St., Oakville, Telephone, VI. 5-2403.

Assistant Crown Attorneys

Arthur O. Klein, Q.C., 103 Gordon Road, Willowdale, BA. 5-6433.

Henry H. Bull, Q.C., 976 Avenue Road, HU. 8-4068.

William H. Langdon, 27 Glenborough Park Cres., Willowdale, BA. 1-2558.

J. A. Hoolihan, 18 Pleasant Boulevard, Willowdale, BA. 5-2559.

J. Bowman Galbraith, 2199 Harcourt Crescent, Port Credit, AT. 9-1385.

Stanton B. Hogg, 7 Moccasin Trail, Don Mills P.O., HI. 4-4854.

L. K. Graburn, 52 Gwendolyn Crescent, Willowdale, BA. 5-5952.

N. McRae, 565 Avenue Road, WA. 2-2646.

P. J. Rickaby, 565 Avenue Road, WA. 2-2646.

Juvenile and Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto

311 Jarvis Street, WA. 4-0631;
WA. 4-1273 (nights).

Senior Judge

V. Lorne Stewart

Miss V. Fantham, *Secretary to Senior Judge.*

Court and Judicial Officers — *continued*

Judges

John G. Grudeff — Norman K. Bennett

Douglas Webster — Harold Shaw

J. H. Rose, *Clerk of the Court*

Supervisor of Probation (Domestic)

W. O. Stuart

Supervisor of Probation (Juvenile)

B. A. Lane

First Division Court

90 Albert Street

Clerk — Mrs. E. Flett

Deputies — Mrs. Marguerite Smith

Miss June Cardwell

Magistrates' Courts and Offices

Ground and First Floors, City Hall,
East Corridor, EM. 6-8411.

Senior Magistrate

Thos. S. Elmore, Q.C., 8 Anglesey Boulevard,
BE. 1-5309.

Magistrates

F. W. Bartrem, Q.C., 54 DeVere Gardens, HU. 5-6708.

S. Tupper Bigelow, Q.C., 1 Mallory Gardens, WA. 4-5504.

N. A. Gianelli, 208 Balmoral Avenue, WA. 3-5156.

John L. Prentice, Q.C., 113 Heddington Avenue, RU. 2-1855.

Charles A. Thoburn, Q.C., 119 Welland Avenue, HU. 9-4812.

T. H. Wolfe, 12 Lawrence Avenue East, HU. 8-8741.

Administrator of Magistrates' Court Office

R. W. Ruggles, 38 Prince Arthur Avenue, WA. 3-6917.

Assistant Registrar, Civil Jury and Non-Jury Sittings

Room 217, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

W. F. Shaugnessy, 8 The Maples, Bain Avenue, HO. 1-1335.

Sheriff, County of York

Rooms 113 and 114, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 295.

J. D. Conover, Sheriff, County of York, EM. 6-8411.

Deputy Sheriffs

John F. Gillis, 383 Sherbourne Street, WA. 3-9444.
D. J. Ogle, 156 Winona Drive, LE. 2-6850.
R. Y. Cory, 2A Wilberton Road, HU. 3-5632.

Special Examiners

357 Bay Street, EM. 3-9605 and EM. 3-9938.

Patricia Foy Singer
Mary L. McEvoy

Surrogate Court

Judge

Ian McLean Macdonell

Registrar — Room 111, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Arthur S. Winchester, 144 Sheldrake Boulevard, HU. 8-8282.

Deputy

George P. McHugh, 6 Edge Park Avenue, PL. 5-4887.

City Registry Office

Corner Albert and Chestnut Streets, EM. 6-8411.

Registrar

Ian T. Strachan, Q.C., 148 Stibbard Avenue, HU. 5-2233.

Deputies

Austin Johnson, 31 Tichester Road, LE. 4-3915.

Ernest Lynn, 36 Seven Oaks Avenue, BE. 2-0353.

William Edwards, 228 Deloraine Avenue, **HU. 9-4631.**

Master of Titles for Ontario

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Samuel Mercer, 43 MacIntosh Street, Scarborough Bluffs, Scarborough, AM. 1-7045.

Richard Eric Priddle, 59 Malta Street.

Sydney Smith, 23 Admiral Road, Ajax, Ontario, Telephone 376.

Joseph H. Guinn, 621 Woburn Avenue.

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Secretary and Director of Public Information — H. E. Pettett.

Offices — 1900 Yonge Street, HU. 1-4252.

Metropolitan Officials

Assessment Commissioner — A. J. B. Gray, 387 Bloor Street East, EM. 6-8411, Local 341.

Auditor — G. H. Glennie, 160 Bloor Street East, WA. 5-6361.

Chief of Police — James P. Mackey, 149 College Street, EM. 2-1711.

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto — *conti'd.*

Civil Defence — Acting Co-ordinator — H. H. Atkinson, 230 Davenport Road, WA. 4-9761.

Clerk — W. W. Gardhouse, 67 Adelaide Street East, EM. 8-3851.

Commissioner and Co-ordinating Officer of Courts of Revision — J. A. R. Mason, Q.C., 387 Bloor Street East, EM. 6-8411, Local 529.

Commissioner of Finance — G. A. Lascelles, 160 Bloor Street East, WA. 5-6361.

Commissioner of Property — F. D. Cavill, 171 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-7247.

Commissioner of Roads — George O. Grant, 75 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-6171.

Commissioner of Welfare and Housing — R. J. Smith, 350 Christie Street, LE. 1-5771.

Commissioner of Works — Ross L. Clark, 20 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-3411.

Governor of Jail — D. Dougall, 550 Gerrard Street East, HO. 5-2496 or HO. 5-2498.

Parks Commissioner — T. W. Thompson, 681 Bayview Avenue, HU. 5-9406.

Personnel Officer — G. W. Noble, 387 Bloor Street East, WA. 4-7411.

Solicitor — C. Frank Moore, Q.C., 160 Bloor Street East, WA. 5-6361.

Traffic Engineer — S. Cass, 171 Eglinton Avenue East. HU. 1-5695.

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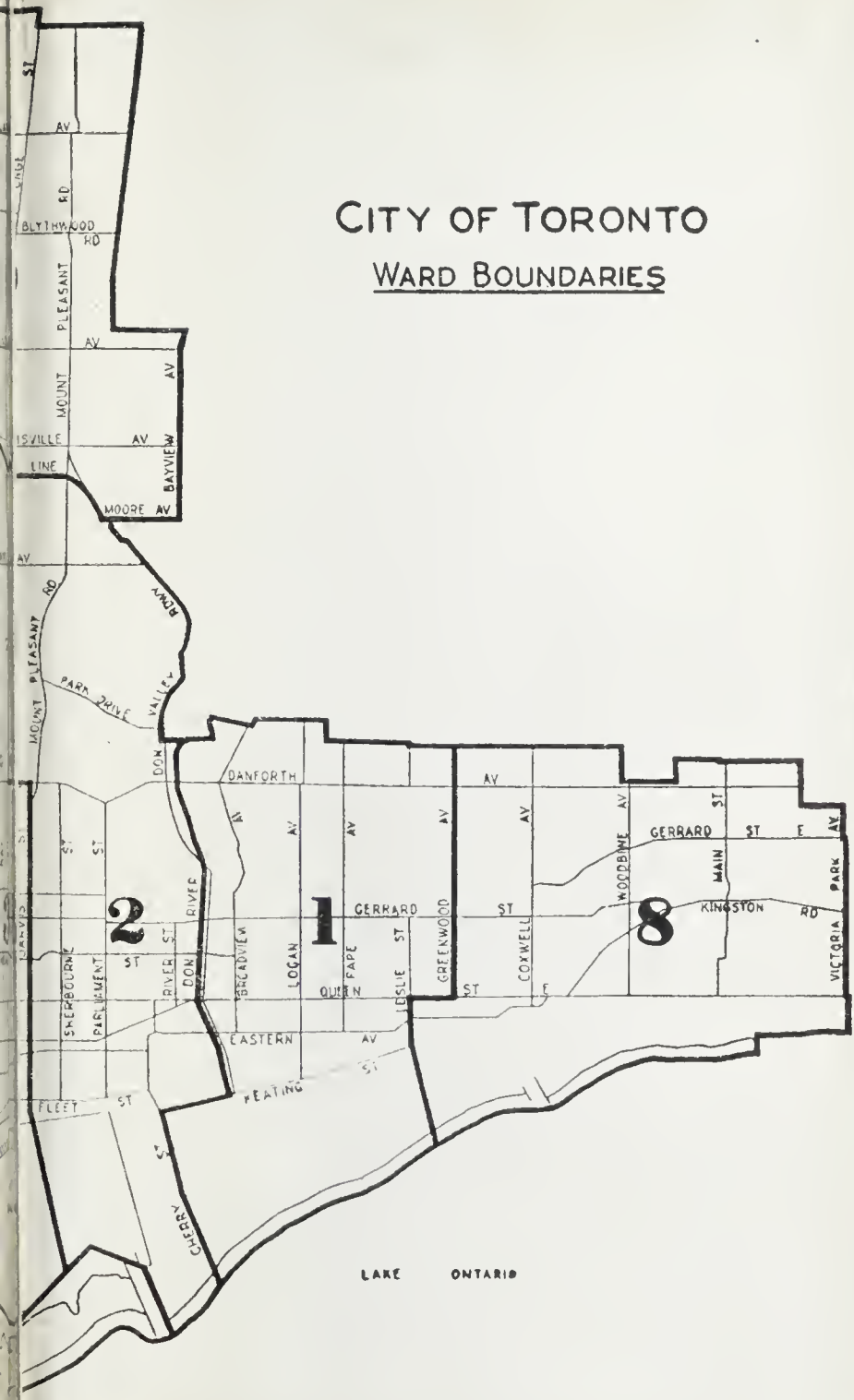
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